The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 62 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.,)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

A. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policyholders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents:—Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

F ASHION—UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of:*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS! Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods. To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?

Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot; do you think that they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?

It is best to be on the safe side.....to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.

The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire proof, is 50 % cheaper, 100 % better, and 1000 % safer than any other on the market.

The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes.....actually worth Rs. 500 and Rs. 300.....sold for Rs. 255 and Rs. 183, respectively.

Come at once and take one of the few left out of a large Stock.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
25, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY

SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON

The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co. themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.

To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of

Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI,
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SEASONS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Price on application.

CONSUMPTION.

AMAZING CURE IN BOMBAY.

Spent many months in Nasik Sanatorium Declared "Incurable," Civil Surgeon gave mixed injections. Severe haemoptysis. bedridden case treated 16 Dec. 1917, 22nd gained 4 lbs. No fever or haemoptysis since Friday 26th can walk. Jan. 14th 1918, gained another 3½ lbs.

Feb. 11th. Eminent Bombay Doctor, an M. D., reports "at end of 1st stage, perhaps in 2nd stage."

Feb. 18th Doctor reports "Very much better, expects her to be completely cured in about 2 weeks."

Feb. 24th—"In 1st stage." March 3rd Doctor announces her cure.

Name and address willingly given—Write a postcard or call and see me.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Mrs. E. A. Hind, L10 Charbagh, Lucknow, writes 4th March.

"I am glad to tell you that I am almost quite well. The Doctor, who examined me yesterday, said that there is no doubt that your treatment is *good*. I think he was rather surprised to find I have made such a quick recovery."

Poona Patient cured in one month.

FREE INTERVIEWS.

Monday 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Tuesday 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Watch this paper for particulars of other wonderful cures.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
ORIENT HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE WESTERN DAIRY COY.—E. BUXTON & Co., Proprietors, opp. Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay—PURE MILK and FRESH BUTTER (coloured or white) supplied twice daily in Sealed Bottles. TINNED BUTTER and GHEE, Himalayan Cheddar Cheese on Cut at Rs. 1/12 per lb. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. European Supervision throughout. Rates on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

WE are the largest importers of MOTOR ACCESSORIES of all kinds, including Harvey Frost Specialities and Starrett's Tools, etc., etc. We always hold first quality goods and sell at comparatively moderate prices.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
Bombay,
Workshop and Garage, Hughes Road.
Telephone No. 3893.
Office and Showrooms,
New Queen's Road.
Telephone No. 2475,
Telegrams "AUTOWORKS."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back space mechanism, stencil cutting and fully Visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 180 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
86, (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay
Tele: "Writertype."

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotatio to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388; Bombay. 1800

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE PIONEER AGENCY undertakes to do all your business on moderate terms. Our EMPLOYMENT BUREAU secures billets. 289, Hornby Road. 2899

WANTED.—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

ASTROLOGICAL SELF-INSTRUCTOR with 158 questions and answers, unse ful to all. English Re. 1. Telugu Re. 1-6 The booklet (in English) "Why Astrology should be believed" proves that Astrology is a science. As. 6 Apply to I. V. R. SARMA Jagannaickpore, Cocanda.

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY CLERK, must know typewriting, salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Apply giving full particulars and enclosing copies of testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY Naval Fund, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

WANTED—English knowing GUJRATI HINDU, MATRIC or UNDERGRADUATE as LIBRARIAN. Gujarati book-keeping essential. Jain preferred. Apply Box No. 946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3074

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for M. J. High School, Viramgam. Pay Rs. 100 to 150. Persons holding Double Degrees with Science or Mathematics as voluntary subjects and S.-T.-C. Diploma, will be preferred. Apply to the CHAIRMAN before 31/3/18. 3082

WANTED—Expert DRIVERS for 80 B.H.P. Rustom's Crude Oil Engine, competent men only should apply personally to the PROPRIETOR, the Kassumbhai Flour Mills, Two Tanks, Dunkan Road. 3058

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—A COMPANION, good knowledge of English correspondence, Gujarati accounts. Sanscrit for Rangoon. Apply to Box No. 919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2960

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for Government Office in Deolali FULLY QUALIFIED SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references stating respective speeds to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Deolali. 2975

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A fully qualified Compounder for the Panchgani Dispensary. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem with free quarters and grain compensation. Copies of testimonials to be forwarded to MEDICAL OFFICER Panchgani Dispensary. 3006

WANTED—NINE CLERKS on Rs. 50 in India and Rs. 80 (consolidated) overseas for the duration of the war. The selected candidates will be on probation for period of not less than one month. Pay on probationary period is only Rs. 30. Strong physic is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials and other credentials to. Officer Commanding, Combined Porter Corps Depot, KAMPTEE, C.P.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG and energetic GUJARATI WANTS TUITIONS in Poona. Apply for particulars to C. K. DESAI, Engineering College Hostel, Poona. 2982

AN EXPERT in spinning, weaving an dyeing invites tuitions. Guarantees sound practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 947, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3076

AN EDUCATED YOUTH with highest social connections, knowing law, now working with a share broker, wants to join a reliable firm of share-brokers. Best credentials and business guarantees could be offered and can canvass work to a great extent. Apply Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2988

WANTED.

WANTED—MACHINERY and TOOLS for a Saw Mill. Write to Box No. 943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3040

WANTED—A BUNGALOW at Matheran with three or four Bedrooms. Apply with particulars to Box No. 949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3079

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One Parsee or Gujrati firm to represent a European firm. Apply sharp stating qualifications and lowest terms to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3086

WANTED—One Cummin's COTTON BALING PRESS. It must be in working condition and able to press Bales of 400 lbs or 450 lbs. Apply with particulars to Box No. 916 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 291.

A gentleman of good repute and standing desires to hear agency proposals from Manufacturers (mills, factories, etc.), Merchants from abroad and here. Good Banking references given. Apply Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3017

WANTED—New or second-hand COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, about three hundred horses power suitable for driving Cotton Ginnery Rope Flywheel Engine, must be in first class condition. Reply stating pressure, speed and maker. Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2976

AN IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage, should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars, 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly acquainted with Kanarese language, can write neat and fast hand. Knowledge of Correspondence and typing. Can maintain ordinary accounts. Good references. Useful for general clerical work. Please write stating salary offered to Box No. 940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3032

FOR SALE

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—Complete PRESSING and GINNING FACTORIES, secondhand Engines, Boilers, Openers, loose double and single Gins, in big lots. Apply to ENGINEER ' Co., 1. Pydhonie, BOMBAY No. 3. 3029

FOR SALE—Five Storyed CHAWL in 2nd Kumbharwada Lane, near Two Tanks, Good investment. For particulars apply to RAMRAO D. RANE, 17 Popat Wadi, Kalbadevi Road. 2977

TYPEWRITERS—Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 latest, just unpacked, selling sharp, Rs. 150 each. Apply Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2979

FOR SALE—IRON CHIMNIES, for Gin and Press Factory diameter 2ft., 2½ft., 2½., 2½., 3ft. and 3½. Apply TYEBALI TAJBHOY GUNIJI at Darukhana, Mazagon Bombay. 2987

FOR SALE.—Mr. Dikshit's big BUNGALOW at Lanowli, excellent situation, extensive grounds, fine well. Offers will be received by and particulars may be obtained from Messrs. DIKSHIT DHARAMSI & PURUSHOTTUMRAI, Solicitors, No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2762

MOTOR CARS—Two seaters, English and American and 5 seater English all tip top. Also five seater English body; nickel plated glass screen, brand new set of domed mudguards, etc. Buyers need personally apply ISMAIL M. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Petit Building, opp. Bombay Bank. 3009

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

FOR SALE—A new BILLIARD TABLE full size with complete accessories Messrs. John Roberts & Coy's make fo Rs. 1,150. Apply to Mr. JOAQUIM F. DE SOUZA, Honorary Secretary. Par Christain Institute, Delisle Road, Parel. 30

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Moroccos, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

FOR SALE—Complete MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS of Cousnon French make for twenty men. Recently purchased, brand new, in perfect order, very carefully used for a few months only. Als metal folding Stands and variety of Music Spinner's Khaki dresses, Pugries, Belts, Put ties, etc., Apply Box No. 939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 303

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7 2 Colours, good as new	140
Underwood No. 5, latest 2 Colours, Fine	190
Remington No. 10, Visible, ...	200
Oliver No. 5 Factory Rebuilt, ...	
National Portable, Brand New, ...	180

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
520

FOR SALE.

ONE "UNDERWOOD" Visible TYPEWRITER, No. 5, Foolscap Size, in quite decent and perfect working order, Write to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3078

FOR SALE OR LONG LEASE—25,00 yards vacant land, contains stone quarries. Two minutes from Siwree Station or Oil Tanks. Apply Box No. 907 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 307

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOI SALE to suit your requirements re offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 5, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—"LEAS" at Altamount Road. For further particulars apply on the premises or to Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 2953

PANCHGANI—TO LET from 15th June, large tiled furnished BUNGALOW, excellent situation. Apply Dr. ARJANI, Hughes Road. 2849

TO LET from 1st April, 1918—First and Top FLOORS of a decent and up-to-date Building, facing sea in Apollo Bunder. Apply to ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Telephone No. 3430. 3081

LONAVLA HOTEL—Furnished Rooms To Let for season, few rooms left. Apply JEENA & Co., 34, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 2990

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 179

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

20 PLATT'S DOUBLE ROLLER GINS with one DOUBLE OPENER, complete with pulleys and shafting.
All Brand New Quite Unused.
For particulars and prices write to
H. BEVIS & CO.,
Post Box 29,
CAWNPORE.
3057

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1918, at 3-45 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th March to the 25th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1918.
2947

WELLINGTON CLUB HORSE SHOW, BOMBAY.

COMPETITORS in Horse and Pony Jumping Competition are reminded that owing to the large number of entries, all horses entered, must be jumped in a preliminary competition on FRIDAY afternoon, March 15th, at 4-30 p.m.
Only the Horses and Ponies selected will be required to jump in the Final on SATURDAY, March 16th.
C. K. GREENWAY,
Hon. Secretary.
3064

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., who think that the counting of the votes at the last Extraordinary Meeting of the Company was incorrect and irregular, will be held at the Offices of Mr. R. A. Dubash, Victoria Building, opposite Bai Motlabai Wadia's House, Parsi Bazaar Street, on 13th March, at 6 p.m., to consider what steps should be taken in the matter. All Shareholders, who sympathise with the movement, are invited to be present.
RAHIM VALI PIR MAHOMED.
M. A. J. NOBLE.
ARDESHIR E. DALAL.
F. H. BOYCE.
3062

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY. LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty per Share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared and made payable on and after the 14th March, 1918, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 25th February, 1918.
The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the Shareholders in due course.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.
Secretary.
3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 28th February, 1918. 2935 2903

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-0 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st December, 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of March, 1918, to the 2nd day of April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1918, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).
3066

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-10 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of March, 1918, to the 2nd day of April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1918, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).
3067

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-20 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of March, 1918, to the 2nd day of April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1918, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).
3068

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of March, 1918, to the 2nd day of April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Thursday the 4th April, 1918, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).
3069

THE SUN MILLS CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in my office, Albert Building, Fort, on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1918, for the purpose of laying before it the final report and account of the Liquidation and giving such explanation thereof as may be required thereat.
Dated this 6th day of March, 1918.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI,
Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-40 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of March, 1918, to the 2nd day of April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Thursday the 4th April, 1918, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).
3070

THE PEARL MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-50 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To electDirectors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of March, 1918, to the 2nd day of April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Thursday the 4th April, 1918, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).
3071

THE PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1917.
2. To confirm the appointment of the additional Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of the Auditors, for the year 1916-1917, and to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of March, 1918, to the 2nd day of April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1918.
3072

THE HINDUSTHAN LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SATUTORY MEETING of the Hindusthan Limited will be held on 16th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 12-16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Statutory Report.
By Order of the Board,
RANCHHODDAS BHAVAN,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1918. 3083

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

A COMPLETE up-to-date FACTORY, situated in the best commercial centre in the Punjab, within City Walls, consisting of one 10 Sack Roller Flour Mill Plant, one 10 ton Ether System Ice Machine, 40 Platt's Single Roller Cotton Gins, one Stewart's Cotton Baling Press with Engine, 15 Rice Hullers, 6 ordinary Atta Mills, 2 double cylinder Engines, 2 Lancashire Boilers with Electric Dynamo and freehold land about 18,000 yards. Everything is in thorough good working condition. Property open to inspection; offers may be sent for whole or any part thereof. Buyers shall be responsible for all expenses of Sale. No offers received after 20th March, 1918, will be entertained.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
GIRDHARI LAL,
Chatiwind Gate,
Amritsar.
2913

CONSULT
Prof. K. P. Jyotishi

Who is gifted with the power to unlock the mysteries of your life on past, present and future and to remove all of your hitherto diseases and troubles by "Talisman."
Consulting Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
SIND PUNJAB HOTEL,
Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have contracted to purchase from AMMERBHAI USMANBHAI NAKHUDA, of Surat Mahomedan Inhabitant the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim in or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charges, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at his residence in house No. 64 and 66, Abdur Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and treated as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 79, New No. 201, Old Survey 1086 and Survey No. 1951 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by a public Sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the property of Haji Joosub Moosa and on or towards the north by the property of Khatri Arab Ahmed which said premises are assessed by the Collected of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 12, and Street Nos. 64-66 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

MAHOMED SULEMAN MIA.

Bombay, 12th March, 1918. 3084

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the issue of this paper of the 2nd March, 1918, over the signature of Messrs. Payne and Co., as attorneys for Messrs. F. Ruttonshaw alias Ruttonshaw Fardunji Motiwala and Nadirshaw Kawasji Polishwalla, partners in the firm of La Laboratorie de Paris and Proprietors of Lyon's Ague Specific, the public are hereby informed that by the consent decree passed in High Court suit No. 1254 of 1917, the said Ruttonshaw Fardunji Motiwalla and Nadirshaw Kawasji Polishwalla and Nusserwanji M. Merchant, the defendants in the said suit, have undertaken not to use in connection with their packets or cardboard cases any colour which is either blue, grey or light green or any combination of colours which blue, grey or light green form or forms, a substantial part and further not to use in connection with their packets, etc., any device in which there is either (a) a horse, (b) a person riding any animal, (c) a spear or anything resembling a spear, or (d) a person killing or attacking any dragon or snake or any known or unknown creature or thing resembling a dragon or snake.

The public are informed that the said defendants are not entitled to use after the passing of the said decree, their old cardboard cases in connection with their goods. The public are further informed that there is no liberty expressly or otherwise reserved to them by the High Court in the said consent decree as wrongly stated in the said advertisement.

The public are therefore hereby warned that severe steps will be taken against those persons who contravene the provisions of the said decree.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1918.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Proprietors, Bombay,
Squibbs Ague Specific.

3042

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR CURSETJI BHAPPOO has contracted to sell to our clients, the business carried on by him under the name and style of the West End Dyeing and Washing Co., at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, together with its goodwill, stock-in-trade and effects.

All persons having any claim or interest therein either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within a week from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1918.

(Sd.) JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3085

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARDESIR SORABJI PALKHIWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our clients BHOGILAL JIWACHAND and VALLABHDAS LALLUBHAI, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easements or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claims and such claims, (if any), will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All pieces or parcel of household land together with the messuage or building standing thereon, known as Jubilee Mansion, and being the land known as plot No. 99 and a portion of the land known as plot No. 67 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Sandhurst Road, in the City, Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 475.35 yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7406 and 7407 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1839 (2) and Street No. 108 A and which said premises are bounded on the north-west, north and north-east by the property of the said Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Palkhiwalla, on the east by Plot No. 60 of the said Estate, on the south by the Sandhurst Road and on the west by Plot No. 58, of the said Estate and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1918.

HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2921

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ALLIANCE BANK of SIMLA, Ltd., has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground rent and land newly assessed tenure together with the messuages, tenements dwelling houses or Bungalows standing thereon situate in Darga street at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and seventy-seven square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by a private passage partly by the property of J. D. Cruz, partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Abdul Miya Ahmed Khundwani, on or towards the West partly by the Sea-shore and partly by the Mahomedan Burial Ground, on or towards the North partly by the Oart of Dwarkanath Bhawco partly by a public passage and partly by Government Ground and on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Abdul Miya Ahmed Khundwani partly by a public passage and partly by the said Mahomedan Burial Ground assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 5279(1), 5294-5295-5297-5298-5299(1), 5300, 5305-5306-5307 and Street Nos. 19-34-35-37-38-39-40-45-46 and 47 and registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 9-10-11-14-15-16-17-18-18-19-20-21-23-22 and 135 and New Nos. 11848-11849-11850-11851-11854-11855-11856-11857-11858-11859-11860-11861-11863-11862 and 16699 and under Old Survey Nos. 9-10-10-11-15-16-17-18-18-19-20-21-22-24-23 and under New Survey Nos. 13-51, 11-51, 11-51, 14-17/51, 16-C/51, 16A.16B/51, 15-51, 18A/51, 19-51 and 2-49.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Government land of Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement dwelling houses or stable standing thereon situate, lying and being in Darga Street at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-two square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Street, on or towards the North and West by the Oart of Dwarkanath Bhawoo and on or towards the South by a private passage assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward G. No. 5299(2) and Street No. 39-A and Registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 8 and New No. 11847 and under Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey No. 1-51.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3086.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that we are instructed by our client Mr. MUNCHERSHAW KHARSHEDJI KHANSAHEB, who resides opposite Marine Lines Station to state that his wife BANUBAI, the daughter of Mr. FRAMJI JAMSETJEE KATHOK has no authority from our client to enter into any dealings in his name or to pledge his credit in any way and that our client will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by her.

Dated this 6th. day of March, 1918.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Munchershaw Kharshedji Khansaheb

2951.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods. etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF POTTERY GOODS.

Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Port Trust Godown, situated at Hospital Lane, Mazagon, on account and risk of the Perfect Pottery Co., Ltd., of Jubbulpore, the following Pottery goods consisting of 4 in. and 6in. round bends, 4 in. v. single junctions, 3 in. round pipes, 9 in. seating blocks, 6 in. flue covers, 4 in. and 6in. open channels, Gully traps, sower traps segmental bricks, square bricks, standard bricks. flue covers etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare Opportunity to Rajas, Princes and Wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 17th March, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the remaining undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale), at the ground floor of "Raval" Building, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, Girgaum, very valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture, such as Bohemian cut glass, bedsteads, round tables, arm chairs, big mirrors, caskets, plates, vases, Bohemian glass double swings, mirror sofas, one shell pattern drawing room suite of sofas, and chairs, brass bedsteads, gold embroidered rings, sarees, borders, musk-amber and very old silajit, electric chandeliers, large mirror door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, cabinets, brass bedsteads, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich vases and figures and many other articles too numerous to describe.

The property of the late Vazier Saheb Bhaudinbhai, C.I.E., of Joonagudh.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 19th March, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1918, to 31st March, 1919, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish from Deonar and Dharavi cutting grass at Mount Road, Vincent Road and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of De-Lisle Road, and Arthur Road, and at Haines Road, cultivating land at Deonar, gathering cocoanut trees on Hornby Road, Villard, Queen's Road and Lady Jamshedji Road and plucking mangoes from a mango tree on Doongersey Road, and plucking mangoes from a mango tree on Doongersey Road, catching fish in the Dharavi Sluices, cultivating the ground and removing the fruits from Plot No. 1, King Edward Memorial Hospital site at Government Gate Road, Parel, and cutting grass and gathering fruit from the ground at Warli Hill, etc.

Also the rights of the Water Department cutting and removing grass from the Malabar Hill Reservoir and Tulsi Pipe Line from Mahim to Mahaluxmi, fishing and planting shingadas in Fulka Tank at Matunga, Waterhob, Khelaka Khada at Sion Gowari Tank in Gowari Village, Naigaum Tank, Sawli Tank at Purbhadevi Hasali Digi Tank at Mahim and gathering oyester shells in the Channel between Mahim and Bandora along the Municipal Water Main etc.

For conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT WEST AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 25th March, 1918 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction on Plot No. 73 the following 15 Building Plots for a term of 99 years.

LOT NO. 1.—Plot No. 57—A very valuable plot of Building land, having long frontages to Morland Reymolds Road, containing 1,490 square yards.

LOT NO. 2—Plot No. 73.—An excellent building site about 1,227 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—Plot No. 79.—Facing the Recreation ground about 1,100 square yards.

LOT NO. 4—Plot No. 81.—Facing the Recreation ground about 998 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—Plot No. 84.—Situate at the junction of Lamington Road and Cirrus Avenue.

LOT No. 6—Plot No. 85.—Situate at the junction of Cirrus Avenue and Motlabai Street.

LOT NO. 7.—Plot No. 129.—Area 1,004 square yards.

LOT NO. 8.—Plot No. 130.—Area 973 square yards.

LOT NO. 9.—Plot No. 131.—Area 997 square yards.

LOT NO. 10.—Plot No. 132.—Area 978 square yards.

LOT NO. 11. Plot No. 93.—Area 787 square yards.

LOT NO. 12—Plot No. 133.—Area 917 square yards.

LOT NO. 13—Plot No. 134.—Area 995 square yards.

LOT NO. 14.—Plot No. 94.—Area 1,001 square yards.

LOT NO. 15.—Plot No. 143.—Area 1,059 square yards.

The buildings other than outhouses on plots No. 73, 79, 81 and 57 shall not exceed a ground and one upper floor in height; buildings other than out houses on other plots may consist of a ground and one upper floor. In all cases the outhouses shall consist of a ground floor only.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 18th instant sell by public auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Goolraj Singhani and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons the following:

About 750 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar weighing about 798 cwts., lately arrived on the 18th February last Ex. s.s. "Lotus" and now lying at No. 2 Shed Prince's and Victoria Docks and No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and goods should be cleared away the next day.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for Investors and Gentlemen desirous of putting up good residential or other buildings for motor workshops or other business purposes in a healthy locality near the Grant Road Station affording Train and Tram conveniences.

Auction sale of very valuable large vacant piece of land (93 feet in frontage and 500 feet in depth) with shops standing thereon facing the public road at Gowalia Tank Road opposite and Tanker Ville property.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction the property hereinafter described on SUNDAY, the 24th day of March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (B.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure (partly redeemed) with the shops standing thereon abutting on the public road situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,944 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, New Nos. 3,002 and B/3002, Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey Nos. 1/7055, 2/7055, 3/7055, 4/7055 and 5/7055, and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3378 (1)—2), 3378 (3), 3378 (3a), 3378 (4), 3378 (5), and Street Nos. 33, 35, 35A, 35B, 35BB, 35C, 35D, and bounded on the East by the property of Kaikhasru Mancherji Adenwalla on the West by the property of L. P. D'Souza and Sons on the North by the property known as. "Shastri Hall" and on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are in the occupation of the owner and his tenants.

Fod further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., at 123 Esplanade Road within the Fort or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th April next at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Imperial Mansion Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, large sliding dining table, bentwood chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters card tables, almyrahs, teapoys glass door cupboard, easy chairs, marble top round and side tables, writing tables, book stands, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, table and hanging lamps, pier glass, English ice box, dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, copper utensils, one lot of books, etc., etc., The property of W. L. Shaw Esqr. of G. I. P. Railway Stores

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 13th March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at First Marine Cross Lane, Dhobi Talao.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 22nd December, 1916, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2585, and Street No. 5, and bounded on or towards the South by the First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Abdul Latiff Mahomed Sallekhan, and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond that is the house of Jashum Ebrahim.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2585, and Street No. 14, and bounded on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hormasjee Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, on or towards the North by the house of Bapujee Dorabjee Darawala, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangirjee Rustomjee Dubash, and on or towards the West by Public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane.

LOT NO. 2.

IMMEDIATE AFTER LAST LOT NO. 1 IS SOLD.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-8298 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2591 and Street No. 11, and bounded on or towards the South by First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Mahomed Joosab, on or towards the East by a public passage now known as First Marine Cross Lane and beyond by the vacant land belonging to Shaikh Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman, and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the house of Zilekhanbai, widow of Alli Miya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTING, No. 7 B.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th doy of March, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, the following:—

By order of A. A. Nissim, Esq., and on account and at the risk of M. H. Moualim.

5 Bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting No. 7 B.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser, and the balance paid within three days against delivery order. The goods will be sold against delivery order on the Port Trust Docks duty to be paid by the buyer.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS. SALE OF MORTON'S JAMS AND C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the office concerned, sell by public auction at the godown near the Hindoo Temple, Bhendy Bazaar, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. the following:—

200 cases, each 6 dozen tins Morton's assorted Jams.

9 cases, each 6 dozen tins Crosse and Blackwell's Oxford Sausages.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 8 packages, Haberdashery Woollen and Cotton Trousering, Millinery goods, Flannel, &c., &c., 3 cases Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, 1 case feeding bottles.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, by order of the concerned the following damaged goods landed ex. s.s. Culna.

8 packages, Haberdashery Millinery goods, Cotton and Woollen Trousering, suitings, flannel, curtain muslin, prints, embroidery vests, etc., 1 case feeding bottles.

On account of the Insurance office concerned.

3 cases Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 13th March, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Kanaiyalal Vrijlal.

45 packages each about 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 3750, 3850, 1616, 1717, 1818, or others.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS:

AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

has been achieved by the matchless magnificent Serial

"JUDEX"

which is regularly attracting eager and enthusiastic audiences these last two weeks

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

This week the plot thickens and your sympathy, your admiration, your anxiety for the young man struggling between Hate and Love also considerably deepen.

This week's programme includes a glorious Mythological Indian film.

"RAJA SHRIYAL"

Four shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India."

This Week Seventh and Eighth Fpisodes.

"THE MESSAGE ON THE MIRROR" AND "A RELENTLESS FATE"

FRANCIS X BUSHMAN IN "THE GREAT SECRET"

CAUGHT!

IN THE

"DRAGON'S DEN."

SEE

the further thrilling escapes and perilous adventures of handsome William Strong and pretty Beverly Clarke in the

THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE GREAT MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE SERIAL

"THE GREAT SECRET"

CHAPTERS—7th—8th—9th.

SHOWING TO-NIGHT AT

ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA.

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH. TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Under European Management.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Open daily at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m., from 13th till 28th March, 1918. (including Sundays). 3073

HELLO! WHO'S YOUR LADY FRIEND?

have you a lady friend? has your better half ever enquired about her? see how

LUPINO LANE

had a close shave and how be proved he had a twin brother exactly like him! He

WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH AS YOU MAY HAVE NEVER LAUGHED IN LIFE.

Do not fail to see it this week.

BEING SHOWN WITH

picture version of the well known play

THE "LIFEGUARDSMAN"

in 4 stirring parts.

At 7-0 8-45 10-30 nightly

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. No. 1882.

Saturday next

"SORROWS OF SATAN"

By

MARIE CORELLI

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA.

AHMEDABAD CHILDREN'S FETE.

GRAND LOTTERY

In aid of the

QUEEN MARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR DISABLED INDIAN SOLDIERS.

To be drawn on the 1st April, 1918

30,000 Tickets—Re. one each.

390 Cash Prizes.

1st Prize Rs. 4,000— 6 to 15—10 Prizes Rs 100 each.
2nd „ „ 2,000—16 to 40—25 Prizes, Rs. 50 each.
3rd „ „ 1,000—41 to 90—50 Prizes, Rs. 25 each.
4th „ „ 500—91 to 140—50 Prizes, Rs. 10 each.
5th „ „ 250—141 to 390—250 Prizes, Rs. 5 each.

For tickets apply to the Honorary Secretary, "Children's Fete, Grand Lottery Premabhai Hall," Ahmedabad. Tickets will be sent on receipt of remittances which should be forwarded by Money Order.

(Sd.) M. L. BROOMFIELD
Vice-President for Ahmedabad.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

THE

FATAL RING

FEATURING

PEARL WHITE

Pathes Animated History

THE GREAT WAR

Chapter 1 Part 3

PATHE GAZETTE

Lonesome Luke

TIME:

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily.

Prices. 1-8, 1-0, 0-8, 0-6 & 0-3 only.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10P.M.

POPULAR PICTURES

DOROTHY PHILLIPS.

In the finest work of her career.

"THE GIRL IN THE CHECKERED COAT."

An innocent girl was made a tool by the crooks to evade the law, but ultimately the crooks were discovered and her innocence was rewarded

A Screeming Comic.

"POOR PETER PIOUS"

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

SPECIAL SINGING

BY

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR

ON

Wednesday the 13th March 1918 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

In the Grand Pavilion erected

FOR THE

FIRST MUSIC CONFERENCE

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya

SANDHURST ROAD.

This special singing being intended mainly for the delegates who have come from various parts of India, Guruvarya Balksishna Buva, Badashahi Gavai Rehematkhan, Prof. Anna Buva, Prof Ramkrishna Buva Vaze and other eminent Musicians will be present at the time.

On this occasion, Rag Bhupali; Khamaj, Kanada, Kafi and other Ragas, will be sung.

Tickets can be had at the office at Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1.

THE

MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

To-night & every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

FOURTH INSTALMENT

Episodes 9 & 10

OF

The Great Universal Serial

THE GRAY GHOST

WITH

A two-reel side-splitting L-KO Comedy

AND

Universal Screen Magazine.

Rates Rs. 2 to As. 2.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE !!

At 6-30 ***To-night*** At 10 p. m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

THE

GAIETY REVUE CO.

presents

Melbourne's Parsee Burlesque

EAST LYNNE

LAUGH! LAUGHS!! LAUGHS!!!

To-morrow Thursday

A Novel Extravaganza

BY TOM MELBOURNE

ROBIN HOOD

OR

BABES IN THE WOOD.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

"BILLETED"

The Brilliant Topical Comedy.

Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**

To-day at 6-15 p.m.

"THE BUNNY SHOW"

By the Children's Branch of the War and Relief Fund.

MOST REJOICING NEWS TO CIRCUS LOVERS.

The most sensational and by far the most attractive Serial

At

NEW

ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

"PEG O' THE RING"

42,000 Ft. Long

A nice opportunity to witness the most stupendous athletic feats of the most beautiful girl.

Also see the most powerful plot.

1st INSTALMENT

From Saturday 9-3-18

8 Parts, **12,000** Ft.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEE

3 and 5 & EVERY NIGHT

7; 9 and 11 (S. T.)

TWO HOURS' SHOW.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. **2417**

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Mar. 11th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp:	150
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	23.59
Mid. Americans spot trading value	30.19
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	31.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) — March	31.57
May	31.02
July	30.48
March	29.95
May	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
March	24.07—10
April	24.02+ 6
May	23.89+ 9
June	
July	23.68+ 8

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.	
March	22.44	Unchgd.
Mar.-Apl.	22.35	
Apl.-May	22 27	
May-June	22 19	
June-July	22 11	

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool Mar. 11th.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
March	24.11+ 6
April	23.99— 9
May	23.87—11
June	23.75—12
July	23.62—14

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.	
Mar.	22.54	
Mar.-Apl.	22.45	
Apl.-May	22.37	+10
May-June	22 29	
June-July	22.21	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	29.80
May	29.60 +5
July	29.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th.

M G. Bengal Good	16 83
" " Fully Good	17.33
" " Fine	17.70
No. 1 Oomra Good	16 59
" " Fully Good	19 09
" " Fine.	19 46
Broach Good	21 50
" Fully Good	21 75
" Fine	22 03
Sclade Good	16 83
" Fully Good	17 33
" Fine	17.70

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	42 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent, since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1/4
" " 6	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½-½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	46 Nil
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	83½-½
Government Securities 3%	54½ Nil
Ex. On London at Paris France	27 23

WAR LOANS

London, Mar 11th.

5½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½ Nil
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 11th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	580
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best 3 elected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April, absence of buyers	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April absence of buyers	15

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Value	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar Paid	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

March 12.

Yesterday being a holiday our market was entirely closed. This morning Good Broach April was quoted at Rs. 695 on association Terms and 694 on Exchange Terms. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 693, advanced to Rs. 694½. Then became easier and declined to Rs. 689. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 687½ and closed steady at Rs. 690.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	April	690
Fine " Akola	March	667
F. G. Bengal	"	5.2

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Broach		685/8
Bengal		
Akola	January	

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 12TH MARCH 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	625	652	560	530	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	632	622	560		"
M.G. Wardha		690	670		"
M.G. Nagpore		690	670		"
M.G. Yeotmal		680			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		676			"
M.G. Amraoti		667			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		690	640		"
M.G. Khandesh		642	615		"
M.G. Muthia		631	600		"
M.G. Broach		701	695	689	1-25 April.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 11th March 18.

Cotton	7,465 bales
Wheat	17,711 cwts.
Linseed	2,915 "
Rape Seed	145 "
Ungallyseed	174 "
Poppyseed	40 "
Groundnuts	2,136 "
Cassoorees	1,772 "
Rice	8,326 "
Myrabolams	"
Cutcheree	"
Mowraseed	1,953 "
Gram	"
Jowar	337 "
Maize	1,240 "
Bajree	

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th March 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	632	622	560	530	Ready & 25th Mar. 18
Sonide-Punjab (M.G.)	632	622	560		Ready 25th Mar. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)		642	615		Ready & 25th Mar. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)		680	640		Ready
Oomrawatee dos. crigtlons (M.G)		667	647		Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)		676	654		Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)		680	660		Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)		690	670		Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)		690	670		Ready & 25th Mar. 18
Broach (M.G.)		724	—		25th Mar. 18
		706	616	686	1/25th Apl 18
Mathia (M.G.)		632	600		Ready
		615			25th Mar 18
Sawgd Dharwar				681	25th M./J. 18
Westerns (M.G.)				676	25th M./J. 16
Western (H.G.)					
Oomptas (M.G.)				688	25th M./J. 1

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-12.
Soverign 16-5-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 16214.
Silver 1st Sett, Ex-duty 103/2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Banks Demand on Frances Fr. 152.
3 Months Sight Francs Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 Days Sights on Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1,929-47.
Ex-warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1,920-1,922. 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67/8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1,936 38.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but eased off during the course of the day on account of speculative sales for the April settlement. At the close the market was steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2.115. Swadeshi 2.120. Simplex 875. Pearls 660. New Greats 362/8. Madhavjee 2.515. Kohinoor 1.165. Indore Malwa 400. Finlay 475. Fazulbhoy 930. Davids 637/8. Nagpur 2.670. Bombay United 1,110. Advance 1.215. Tata Ordinery 963-12. Bombay Tramway 390. Bombay Steam 310. and Bombay Burma 1,125.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2.115. Swadeshi 2,117/8. Simplex 877/8. Pearls 662/8. New Greats 362/8. Indore Malawa. 402/8. Finlay 477/8. Fazulbhoy 932/8. Davids 640. Nagpur 2.665. Bombay United 1.102/8. Advance 1.225. Tata Ordinary 955. Bombay Tramway 392/8. and Bombay Burma 1,125.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 9th March, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		99,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs.	301,72,813	
" Deposits at Branches "	100,63,252	
		4,05,16,865
Other Deposits		21,10,69,203
Post Bills		5,456
Sundries		19,60,017
	Rs.	27,31,72,540

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,10,42,620
Other authorised Securities	20,94,759
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,69,93,178
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,12,20,676
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,25,86,846
Dead Stock	5,62,7-2
Stamps	11,697
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	1,86,999
Sundries	3,89,176
Cash	9,56,73,858
Rs.	27,31,72,540

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up:	Face value.	Div: Paid.	Last Div.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS:	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	310
Alliance Bank	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	320
Bk of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	11%	75
Bank of Bombay	500		18%	1,85
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	17%	1,675
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	10%	61
Bank of Madras	500		12%	1,035
Central Bank Rs. 35	50		7%	25
Central Co-op. Bk.	50		6%	40
Standard Bk. { O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	30
{ P 50	100	do.	Nil.	36
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	Apl.-Oct.	15%	680
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	6%	71
Mercantile Bank {				
£12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	12%	£26 1/2
£12½ B	25	do.	12%	£26 1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	125		33⅓	£80
National Bank £12½	£25		16%	£50

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct	70	1,215
Bijrwari Cotton Mill	100		7½	102
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil.		605
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar.-Sep.	80	1,405
Bombay United	250		40	1,110
Bradbury Mill	250		20	570
Century	100	Mar.-Sep.	20	475
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	180	2,670
Central India P	500	May.-Nov	5%	410
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	620
Colaba Land & Mill	700		40	1,420
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept	60	695
Crescent	100	do.	11	242/8
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	25	435
David	250	do.	23	637/2
Edward Sassoon	200	May.-Nov.	10	330
Emperor Edward	500		35	575
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.	50	5.0
Framji Petit	1,000	May	40	1,445
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	25	475
Gold Mohur	500		25	500
Globe	100		Nil	80
Hindustan	1,000		50	825
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50	1,000
Indian Dyeing	100	do.	12½	210
Indian Manufg.	1,000		25	50
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	740
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	20	395
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	300
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	65	1,320
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,175
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec	100	2,750
Kohinoor	600	Mar.-Sep.	140	X.D 1,165
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	100	1,700
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	250	2,515
Manekji Petit	1,000	Mar-Sept.	50	2,130
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,000		100	2,070
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	16	420
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	30	nom. 600
New Great Eastern	200		12	362/8
New City of Bom.	500	Apl.-Oct.	80	1,100
Pearl	250		30	662/8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	14	230
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	Nil.	170
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	800
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	20	X.D. 560
Shoiapore	1,000	do.	275	6,000
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		Nil.	145
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	50	XD 875
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	XD 2 115
Swan	250	Oct.	20	XD 485
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	100	2,120
Tata Mill { O	500			840
{ P	500		5½	400
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	120	2,325
Union	1,630	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500		Nil.	550
{ P	500		70	620
Western India	1,000		25	X.D. 615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	May.	350	6,700
Albert Kurranchee	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	8	190
Bellary Press	275		15	103
Broach City	250	Oct.	20	120
Fort	475	Nov.	50	950
Godavery Valley	100		6	40
Harvey and Sadapat	500	July.	40	625
Hindustan P. & M.	250			148
Hingolee	100	Sept.	8	168
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	18	168
Jumna Gingé P. Co	1,000		7	705
Kurrachee Press	500	Jan.	40	850
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	335
Mahmudpura C'o.	125		7	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	225
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	80	850
New Mofussil Co.	430	Nov.	40	450
New Bera	500	Oct.	40	630
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	50	X.D. 710
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1 050
Surat City	200	Oct.	15	170
Volkart U. P. Co., Ltd.	500	Sept.	30	560
Vaidwan Gr. Pr.	150			100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	100
Amritsar Patti	100	do.	6½%	110
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do.	6	540
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do:	6½%	Par 525
*Central Provinces	100	an.-July.	5	83
*Dhond—Baramati	101	do.	6½%	80
Guserat	100	Jan.-June.	5½%	80
Hosiarpur Doab	100	do.	4%	94
Mandra Bhon Rs 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	6%	X D. 71
Pachora Jamur Rs 75	100	Jan.-July.	5	88
Sura Sirajpur	100	May-Nov.	3½%	87
Sialkot Narowal	100	Feb.-Aug.	6	98
*Sind Light R	£100	July.-Dec.	7%	125
Tapti Valley	£500	Apl.-Aug.	6½%	535
Upper Sind Light	£100	Jan.-July	6%	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Electy	100	Jan.-July	4%	111
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Jan.-May	100	1,105
Ali-India U.Co., Rs 20	100	Aug.	Rs. 1	
Bamankus	5			7
Back bay Bath	50		6 nom	50
Badham Pile	70	June		100
Baroda Tram Co	100		Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100			105
Brt. Burma Pfd	5	Mar.-Oct.	5	14
Bombay Burma	125	Jan.-Aug.	15	1,125
B. E.S. & T. Co. Ltd. O	150	Feb.-Aug.	6%	390
P	150		10	195
Bombay Ice	40		Rs. 2	17
Bombay Flour	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1 900
Bo. Land & Bldgs.	600		25	317/8
Bombay Steam { O	200	Apl.-Oct.	20	30
Navigation { P	200	Apl.-Oct.	6%	125
Bundi Cement Co.	10	Nov.-Oct.		23/8
Central M.Co., Ltd	10	April.	60%	44
City of Bo. Bldgs Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	350
Delhi Ur.	200	Sept.	5	105
Empire Life Rs. 50	500		42%	330
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	28
Chemical Co. { D	2s	Nil.	Nil.	38
Indian Cement Co { O	250		Nil.	340
{ D	100		17½	190
Kaira Cement	40		150	1,650
	100		7%	197
Ind Mercantile In., Co., Ltd., Rs 20	100	Dec.	6½%	120
Mahratta Co. { Old Issue	100	Dec.-July	7%	30
{ New Issue	100	Dec.-July	7%	
{ O. Issue	200	March.	7%	225
{ P. 150	100	Oct.-July.	15	227
John Roberts & Co	50	Oct.	10%	55
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	200	July	Rs. 16	165
Karachi Lands Rs 75	200		Nil.	100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	5%	74
Mackenzie Saw Mills	100		Rs. 20	230
Marsland Price Co. O	100		4%	nom. 80
Marsland Price Co. P	100		7%	88
O. Govt., S. Life A Rs. 50.				
Phillips & Co.	200	May.	30%	385
Ports Canning Co.	40	July	11	65
Shivaji pur Syndicate	1'000	Sept	40	715
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	10		15%	614
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	15%	nom. 7
	100		6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Sept	15%	2:3/12
Co. { D	30	Sept	35%	1,125
{ P	150	Mar.-Sept	6%	147
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1'000	Jan.	8%	1,125
" " P.	1'000	Jan.	7%	1,045
Tata Hydro Deb Com. P.S	1'000	April-Oct	5½%	6% Prem
Thacker & Co	100	May	30%	205
Telephone Co	50		Rs. 6	200

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

The local manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held at Yokohama on the 60th instant a half-yearly Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, after carrying forward Yen. 2,720,000 and placing Yen. 1,000,000 to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at Yen. 23,100,000.

EDWARD SASSOON MILLS LIMITED.

We regret owing to inadvertence the dates of closing the Transfer Books of the Company was erroneously mentioned as from 14th March, to 28th March, whereas the dates should have been from the 11th March to the 25th March.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 12.

Unsettled conditions affecting northwest frontier yesterday have extended eastwards but has given no appreciable rain or snow. There has been local rain in Assam, Sikkim, south Burma coast Mergui reporting one inch, Silchar a half.

Forecast:—Few isolated falls in Punjab surrounding hills and Upper Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the eastern districts. Temperature is slightly below normal at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature has again fallen generally and is now in moderate defect in the south-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in Sind and below it in west Rajputana. Night temperature is below the average in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Kathiawar except in the northern districts.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in the south.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is slightly above normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccane. Night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled in Baluchistan and the north Punjab. A few showers may occur in the Punjab and thunderstorms in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.855	Inches
Temperature of Air	82 6	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9	"
Dew Point	73.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.739	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6 8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.5	"
Minimum do.	76 2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNE,ENE,NWW.	
Movement of Wind	109 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 24ft.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 24ft.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in	Mar. h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	12	m 10 51	28 7	12 m 4 45	15 11
		11 14a	29 8	m 4 52a	16 3
Wed.	13	m 11 38	29 6	13 m 5 24	14 9
		11 52a	29 11	m 6 37a	15 3
Thur.	14			14 m 6 2	13 11
		0 24a	29 11	m 6 59a	15 6
Fri.	15	m 0 31	29 9	15 m 6 41	13 8
		1 0a	29 10	m 7 3a	16 4
Sat.	16	m 1 11	29 2	16 m 7 21	14 0
		1 55a	29 2	m 7 48a	17 6
Sun.	17	m 1 52	28 1	17 m 8 3	14 10
		2 43a	28 1	m 8 36a	18 10
Mon.	18	m 2 45	26 9	18 m 8 49	16 0
		3 36a	26 10	m 9 31a	20 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise.		Sunset.
12	(Tuesday)	6h. 49m.		6h. 48m.
13	(Wednesday)	6h. 48m.		6h. 48m.
14	(Thursday)	6h. 48m.		6h. 48m.
15	(Friday)	6h. 47m.		6h. 49m.
16	(Saturday)	6h. 46m.		6h. 49m.
17	(Sunday)	6h. 45m.		6h. 49m.
18	(Monday)	6h. 44m.		6h. 49m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918	6	6	13 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0 4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 12th March, 1918, was 30.075 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

Inquiry for coal shares was not pronounced to-day, there being [illegible] jute mill shares commanded the [illegible] tion in the market and a fairly [illegible] was gone through. The tone of the market being steady at the opening and again at the close with usual fluctuation of a few points during the course of the day. Clives were done at Rs. 244, Alliance 607, Belvedere 760, Fort William 352, Kamarhatty 623, Reliance 44/8 and Northbrook 54. In the industrial section Assam Saw Mills were done at Rs. 20 and 21, Bengal Brass at Rs. 28 and the new company Indian Steel at Rs. 7 premium. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Deoghur 12, Deoli 33/10, Northern 17/4.

Jute:—Albion 1,005, Alliance ord 607, Belvedere ord 760, Budge Budge ord 396, Clive ord 244, Dalhousie ord 541, Delta ord 618, Fort Gloster ord 735, Fort William ord 352, Howrah ord 723, Kanknarrah ord 729, Kelvin 720, Lansdowne ord 334, New Central ord 640, Northbrook ord 54, Reliance ord 44/8, Standard ord 590.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 21, Bengal Brass 28, Bengal Timber Trading ord 359, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 35/4, Dhalboom Gold ord 14, Kumardhubi Engineering 55/8, Indian Iron and Steel 7 p., Fort William Flour 24/12.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68/6 to 68/8 and small lots at Rs. 68/10 to 68/12.

SUPPORT OF THE RENT BILL

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR ON THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

A public meeting was held at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, yesterday, to support the Rent Bill to be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided, and there was a large attendance.

Among those present were: Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. Bhulabhoy J. Desai; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan; the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas; Dewan Bahadur Godbole; the Hon. Mr. Upasani; the Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Mr. Jalbhoy A. Seth; Mr. R. D. Hughes; the Hon. Mr. Kamat; the Hon. Mr. S. D. Canji; Mr. Vinayak Raoji Jagannath Shunkerseth; Mr. K. Natrajan; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. N. A. F. Moos; Mr. S. C. Dhondy; the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri; Mr. R. B. Paymaster and others.

Mr. H. P. Mody read a telegram from the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha expressing his hearty sympathy with the object of the Rent Bill. (Applause.)

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar then said:

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar then said:—The controversy over the Rent Bill which will be introduced by the Government of Bombay at the session of its Legislative Council, to-morrow, resolves itself into three main questions:—(1) What is the principle of the legislative policy and expediency underlying the Bill? (2) Has that principle been enforced by the Government under similar circumstances before now or is it an innovation on the practice and policy hitherto adopted by Government? and (3) Should the legislature limit the application of the principle only to relief to the poorer classes of tenants as against their landlords or should it extend relief to all classes of tenants?

The main argument advanced by its opponents seems to be that it unduly interferes with the sacred rights of property and that it violates the legal maxim "the Englishman's home is his castle." But it must be remembered that the legislative policy of more or less all civilised States has been moving these fifty years in the direction of the principle that labour is the touchstone of property or ownership, especially with reference to land and building and that all profits which accrue to property from abnormal causes independent of the labour of their owner are subject to the regulation and control of the Government in the public interests. In short, the right of the State to control such profits rests on the law of the unearned increment. The Englishman's home, accordingly, is no longer his castle, but under the operation of the principle stated, it has been these fifty years coming to be the English Government's castle. Law in one form or another has been invading the Englishman's home and fettering his rights to do with it as he likes.

PRINCIPLE OF UNEARNED INCREMENT.

This is not the first time that the British Government in India has been compelled by the force of circumstances to enforce the principle of the uncarned increment. In the thirties of last century when the periodical settlement of the land revenue was introduced by the Government, the principle was distinctly laid down for adoption by it in its dealings with the owners of agricultural lands. Sir Charles Wingate, regarded as the father of that settlement in this Presidency, put it so in emphatic terms on behalf of Government. And as a matter of fact the principle has all along been applied to landlords owning agricultural lands in this Presidency. It has been no doubt sometimes applied with harshness beyond the legitimate limits of the principle. That however does not affect the soundness of the principle itself as applying to all landed property, whether with or without buildings. When, during the American Civil War, the prices of agricultural produce in India and consequently the value of agricultural land went up abnormally and the landlords in the mofussil made abnormal profits, Government in revising the assessments on lands, did not hesitate to apply and enforce the principle. Just before that war commenced, Lord Halifax, then Secretary of State for India, had sent a despatch to Lord Canning, then Viceroy, recommending a permanent settlement of agricultural lands throughout India. Lord Canning was more or less inclined to support the proposal; but, when owing to the American Civil War, the value of land and agricultural produce went up, it was felt that if Government permanently settled the land revenue it would not be able to take the benefit of the law of unearned increments and share in profits made by the ryot without any labour on his part. And the land revenue at its revision in those years was settled on the basis of the abnormal profits and prices that ruled agricultural landlord during the American Civil War. When, again in 1867, Sir Stafford Northcote, then the Secretary of State for India, repeated Lord Halifax's proposal for a permanent settlement, the Government of India demurred on several grounds, including substantially that resting on unearned increment. And so the idea of a permanent settlement was abandoned.

If the principle of unearned increment is to be logically carried out, it would follow that the Legislature should enforce it in favour of all tenants, without any limit; (cheers.) but few principles of legislative policy are enforced to the full logical extent. Sound legislative expediency requires that the principle should in its actual application have due regard to the relief rendered reasonably necessary by the present abnormal conditions.

"SACRED" RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Such being the principle of the Bill and such being the practice of the Government in the past all the talk against the Bill about undue interference with the sacred rights of property is irrelevent (cheers.). Property is sacred, because and only so far as the labour spent for and on it is sacred. The idea of sacredness owes its origin to the law of the Old Testament, binding on Christians, Jews, and Mahomedans, and the law of the Hindoos embodied in Manu, their law giver, that labour and labour only makes the landowner and his rights. Government and the Legislature, during at least these war times, are called upon to deal with the Bombay landlords on the same principle that they have enforced against the agricultural landlords in the Presidency. They should not be deterred from that duty because the Bombay landlord is influential and lives in the immediate vicinity of Government and can make himself heard more than the ryot in the mofussil (loud cheers.).

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman then moved the following resolution.

"That this Public Meeting cordially welcomes the proposals outlined in the Rent Bill, and prays that the Bill may speedily be passed into law substantially as it stands, and that no modifications may be introduced which would affect the scope and character of the measure; that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

He said that so far as that audience was concerned it was not necessary to enter in very great retail into the justification of the resolution, which he had to propose; but there were people outside the theatre upon whom they had to impress the urgent need of passing such a measure. Even the landlords could not deny, that rents had been going up in this city beyond all reason and in many cases beyond all capacity of the ordinary tenant to bear the increase. He was going to put before them just a few figures in that respect because he had not time to give them full statistics. In the course of investigations that he had been making in the matter a vast number of statistics had been placed before him, including the personal statements of many tenants, not only in regard to this or that landlord, not only in regard to small or large tenements, but in every class of dwelling house. In every class the tendency existed to take advantage of the economic conditions brought about by the war to bleed the helpless tenants. The Municipal Reform Association had prepared a statement, which they had placed before Government, and which contained valuable information. That statement showed the manner in which a certain class of landlords had taken advantage of the economic conditions prevailing to squeeze the tenants. He admitted there was room for differentiation between those who had taken a reasonable advantage and those who had indulged in sheer and downright profiteering, and he spoke of the latter. The speaker then gave figures of cases of increases in rents by some of the landlords in Bombay. In one case the rental was Rs. 175 in 1917, and in 1918 it was Rs. 700. In another case it was Rs. 6 in 1916 and Rs. 12 in 1918. Again it was Rs. 9 in 1916 and Rs. 22 in 1918; Rs. 7 in 1916 and Rs. 30 in 1918. These were figures from authentic documents containing a large number of cases of his kind and there was not a single instance in which the increase was less than 40 per cent. (Shame.) In view of these facts and in view of what was within their knowledge,—what was a matter of common knowledge,—it was unnecessary for him to say anything more in justification of the need of a Bill of such character. The speaker then dealt with the Bill in detail and said he had read and listened to most of the criticisms that had been directed against the Bill in the Bombay Corporation, and by the letters addressed to the Press, and he could not say, with the best of his will to do justice to the landlords, that there was a single landlord in Bombay who was going to suffer any injustice by the Bill.

NOTHING FOR HONEST LANDLORDS TO FEAR.

Mr. Horniman proceeding, next described the character of the Bill,—what it proposed to do. It fixed a Standard Rent which was to be the rent obtaining on January 1st, 1915, with ten per cent. added. It did not apply to rents accruing before Sept. 30th, 1917, and it allowed an increase of ten per cent. for structural alterations or improvements. He could not for the life of him see what any honest landlord had to fear from such a measure as that—(loud cheers). Proceeding to deal with the landlords' criticisms of the Bill the speaker referred to the Corporation Committee's report and dealt in detail with Dr. Sukhia's minute which, he took as the most elaborate defence that had been put forward on behalf of the landlords. Dr. Sukhia had put up a barrage of widows to obscure the issue (laughter.) Dr. Sukhia had tried to create an impression that the Bill was an attack on poor widows (laughter). They always noticed that whenever vested interests were in danger, or whenever the so-called sacred rights of property were to be attacked because the persons in whom those sacred rights were reposed were abusing them and taking advantage of the community, they always put up poor widows or some humble class of people whom they alleged would be the real sufferers. (Laughter). Now, they all had the greatest sympathy with poor widows. But he would say this. Dr. Sukhia's poor widow with a rental of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 a month, who knew what it was to be poor and could sympathise with the poor, was the last person in the world who would want to bleed the poor tenant (loud cheers). Dr. Sukhia had said there were 824 of these widows out of 16 or 17 thousand property owners in the city, but the speaker would like to know how many of these widows were not poor, but well-to-do ladies who left the management of their property to solicitors or agents who had no remorse in the extent to which they increased rents (cheers). But apart from all that whatever the misfortunes of the poor widow, they were no excuse for allowing her to extort extravagant rents from the poor tenant cheers.) Dr. Sukhia had submitted elaborate statistics in which the speaker had no confidence. Because he never had confidence in statistics which were put forward to bolster up such cases. But he would deal with them. He (Dr. Sukhia) said that whereas rental values had increased 5 per cent. in some period before the war, they had only increased 8 per cent. during the war. Well, he would give some other figures which had been given him since he entered that theatre. In 1900, one rupee of the property tax in the City of Bombay produced Rs. 250,000 while in 1918 one rupee of the property tax produced Rs. 6,25,000 representing a 125 per cent. increase of the rental value of properties. These figures were an effective answer to Dr. Sukhia's figures.

REASONS AGAINST AMENDING THE BILL.

Continuing the speaker referred to landlords and their responsibilities and the reasons why the Bill should not be modified either in principle or in detail and should be made applicable to every class of landlords and every class of buildings. The speaker said he had heard an assertion that this Bill would unfairly injure landlords who were the economic pillars of the city (laughter). It reminded him of an aphorism of Montesquien who said that financiers supported the State as the cord supports the man who is hanged. (Laughter). The landlords here were supporting the city in the same way that the cord supported the man who was hanged (laughter). In this case the general public, the tenants were the people at the end of the cord and if things were allowed to go on they would hang the tenant altogether and nothing would be left of him; and unless Government stepped in and cut the cord a serious economic, disaster would be the result (cheers). As to the suggestion to limit the operation of the law to buildings fetching rents of Rs. 50 and under or any such limitation it would not be fair because it would be an injustice to those landlords whose property fetched rentals of Rs. 50 and under to let the richer landlords go free. Such an exception would leave out a large class, including joint families as also people who took boarders or shared flats, who might pay a rent of over Rs. 50 but whose actual individual rent came to much less than that. The poor struggling middle classes should be relieved and it would be imposing a great hardship on that class of people if the Bill were made applicable only to buildings fetching a rental of Rs. 50 and under (cheers). Apart from that the attempts to put up rents to an abnormal extent was an economic danger to the community and if they made exceptions they were evading the duty which was imposed on the State to see that the general economic situation was not disturbed more than was absolutely unavoidable. It was the duty of the State to keep in view the whole economic situation and not to make exceptions in this respect or that. There was no justification for leaving the landlord of large rentals out of the Bill merely because well-to-do tenants would thus be the ones to be bled. That was not the business of the State. It would also be unfair and injurious to the community at large to exempt business premises from the operation of the law because they played a large part in the economic life of the city and it would be indirectly helping to raise the level of prices of foodstuffs and other commodities and to disturb economic conditions, if they exempted business premises from the operation of the law. The Bill should be allowed to go through the Legislative Council in its present form and he would assure Honourable members of the Legislative Council that if they allowed the provisions of the Bill to be modified they would be regarded as having betrayed the trust reposed in them (prolonged cheers.)

MR. F. S. TALYARKHAN.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, seconding the resolution, said he was not a victim of rapacious landlords but was one of that small class of people who were in the happy position of not having any grievances against their landlords. But because he was in that happy position he felt it to be his duty to support a movement by those less happily situated to remedy an evil which was assuming alarming proportions. (Cheers.) The disease from which the landlords of Bombay were at present suffering and suffering most acutely (laughter) required to be diagnosed just as any other disease did, and he (the speaker) was sure they would agree with him that the root cause of the mischief was due to the mad speculation in landed properties which had been going on in Bombay for the last two years and more; and they would also agree with him that the remedy which the Government proposed by their Bill was the right remedy for the disease. This mad speculation in buildings had been indulged in not only by the rich but also by those who were not rich,—in fact they all wanted a short cut to riches. Great credit was due to their popular Governor H. E. Lord Willingdon (cheers) for the Bill which was to be introduced in the Council to-day (Wednesday), and the credit was all the greater because of the fact that His Excellency was aware of the opposition it would meet with from vested interests; but regardless of that, His Excellency was bent on doing what was in the best interests of the millions. (Cheers.) No wonder the millionaires did not like the intended legislation, for what was good for the millions was seldom good for the millionaires (cheers and laughter.) It was the millionaire landlords that fretted and fumed the most against the Bill, because they would not be able hereafter to exact abnormal rents from tenants. The Bill was meant for the good of the many and it was to be sincerely hoped that it would be passed and would become law in its present form. Let this meeting be a message to Government that in its effort against the tyranny of landlords, it had the people solidly at its back (cheers). And let the meeting also be a warning to Honourable members of the Legislative Council, that if they were found to be in opposition to any clause of the Bill without any just cause, their constituents would see to it that at the next elections they would all be turned out from the Council (cheers.)

MR. B. J. DESAI.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, further supporting the resolution, said it was impossible to look for a precedent for this unprecedented rise in the rents, for this war itself was unprecedented. The class of persons who had become owners of land and buildings of late had not earned the money by their labour; it was only by the rare profits that they had become the owners, and they (the landlords) were going to make still larger profits by charging high rents. The number of ejectment suits that had been filed of late in the High Court had increased by one hundred per cent., and three such suits had been tried by Mr. Justice Kajiji, in which an increase of 175 per cent. of rent was asked. The landlords summed to imagine that there was no such thing as a socialistic measure in which the State had the right to intervene. The Bill was sound from the political and economic points of view and ought to have the whole-hearted support of the public. (Cheers.)

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody said no one claimed that the Bill was a perfect measure. The only question was whether a situation had arisen which called for interference by the Legislature, and there could be no two opinions about that. (Cheers.) People were already proving under the greatly increased cost of living and the recent abnormal rise in rents had come to the people with a crushing force. The landlord, having discovered that he was paying more for his living than formerly, set about recovering the excess from his tenants and the situation could not be adequately described. Even the landlords had now realised that relief should be given to poor tenants paying a rent of Rs. 50 or less. This ostentatious and belated sympathy with the poor (laughter) left out of consideration large numbers of middle class people with fixed incomes, who had to maintain a certain standard of life, and who had already been hard hit by the economic disturbance created by the war. The rents in Bombay were higher than most of the places in the world even before the war, and if the present rise could be regarded as normal then Bombay was the most expensive place on earth, so far as house accommodation was concerned (cheers.) The proportion of tenants paying above Rs. 50 to the total number of tenants was 14 per cent., which meant that fully a lakh of people would be left out of the scope of the relief to be given by the Bill. The landlords were trying to get as much as they could out of the poor people. Many people were ground down by the high prices. He asked them to support the Bill with all their might. (Cheers).

On being put to the vote the resolution was unanimously with acclamation.

MR LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, thanking the Chairman for presiding at the meeting, said the public in the city always looked to Sir Narayan for guidance and light in all questions which concerned their welfare. The members of the Legislative Council had come to the meeting to listen to the tenants' case, as they had already heard the landlords'. It was the duty of hon. members to hear all the tenants had to say, and they would do their duty by tenants. It was also their duty to treat the landlords in a fair spirit.

Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondy, seconding the vote of thanks, said there were only twenty landlords present at the meeting held the other day in the rooms of the Presidency Association and the majority of them were millionaires, who had extensive and big properties and who wanted to have the Bill restricted to properties fetching a rental of Rs. 50 and under, so that their large properties could not be touched.

The resolution was carried, and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, replying to the vote of thanks, said he wanted to assure Honourable members of Council that no threat had been held out to them by the speakers, but the latter only wanted them not to speak by rote.

The proceedings then terminated.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S VIEWS

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust, Bombay, was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. Consideration was given to Bombay Rent. War Restrictions Act 1918, and a resolution was passed in the terms of the following recommendation:—

"In view of the point raised by the Trust's Solicitors, Government should be moved to exclude agreements of leases for more than 21 years from the operations of the Bill. Government should also be asked to make it clear that a tenant may not sublet any part of the premises leased to him so as to get the benefit of enhanced rent of which the Act deprives the landlord."

BOMBAY GRAIN DEALERS' SUPPORT.

The following resolutions passed unanimously at an extraordinary general meeting of members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association on the 8th instant, at Khadak, Dongri, have been communicated to the Controller of Prices, Bombay. About 2,000 members of the Association were present:—

RENTS.

Resolved—that this Association, respectfully but strongly, appeals to the Government to pass through the proposed Rent Bill, as it has been originally drafted without any material changes or alterations. The Association which is purely composed of about 3,000 shopkeepers, situated in different localities of Bombay, selling principally the necessaries of life, such as foodstuffs, etc., humbly requests the Government to include all the business premises, in the Bill, in as much as higher rents charged to the shopkeepers, will have necessarily to be borne by the poor masses, who buy their daily requirements from such shops.

FOOD-PROVISIONS.

Resolved—that this Association, which is purely composed of retail grain sellers, humbly requests the Government to make better arrangements for facilitating the arrival of foodstuffs in Bombay, so that grain could be sold to the poor at cheaper rates, and members of this Association have pledged amongst themselves to sell the necessaries of life to the poor at as cheaper rate as they possibly can manage.

CLOTHING.

Resolved—that this Association, strongly recommends the Government to take such immediate measures as may be deemed necessary, to effectually reduce the price of clothing, in as much as, from the daily and close experience the Members of the Association have had in the dealings with hundreds of thousands of poor in Bombay, they are in a position to state that the distress and consequent discontent amongst the poor masses in Bombay, is very acute and is becoming intolerable and unbearable daily, and that this Association fears that, if Government delays taking prompt and drastic measures, in the direction of cheapening the prices of clothing the consequences are likely to be serious. The Association is strongly of opinion, that the enormous rise in the price of clothing, is solely responsible to the unparallelled rise in cotton, and with a view to reduce price of cloth naturally this Association strongly recommends the Government to immediately control the prices of cotton, and for that purpose take such action as may be deemed advisable without any further delay for regulating the price of cotton.

HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S OPERATIONS.

At the meeting of the trustees of for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 26th ultimo, the members resumed, consideration of the question which of the represented areas should be first dealt with.

The Chairman read extracts from the proceedings of 10th July, 1917, in which he had stated his opinion that within the congested zone it would be dangerous to tackle any but small areas so long as the by-laws remained unamended, because in dealing with larger areas it was inevitable that *large numbers would be dishoused*, and the result would be an impetus to extension of neighbouring buildings upwards and outwards, and such extension must, under the existing by-laws, lead to the intensification of slum conditions.

He also read extracts of his lecture on Social Reform and Slum Reform dealing with the difficulty of determining where to begin the direct attack on slums and leading up to the conclusion that it was the best policy to start the direct attack on slums by acquiring and demolishing houses *in the least congested areas*, with a view to providing sanitary estates just outside the central slums. He instanced the open area between Vadalla village and the Harbour Branch Railway as one that might be treated in conjunction with the Vadalla village itself which was one of the slums in Dr. Turner's list. He admitted, however, that this would be a case of dealing with an outlying slum only, leaving the central congested zone unaffected. He gave the new Mazagon Street Scheme No. 50 as an instance of a scheme that would provide for people to be dishoused from slums on the north-east border of the central congested area.

SIR IBRAHIM'S SUGGESTION.

Sir Ibrahim thereupon suggested that Umerkhadi represented area should be taken up in connection with Scheme 50. The Chairman stated that the objections to this were (1) that it would involve the dishousing of large numbers of poor people and (2) that there were very high and very deep houses in Umerkhadi the acquisition of which would entail very heavy initial capital expenditure, unless a large number of the worst rooms were closed under section 378 of the Bombay Municipal Act. He suggested that if the Board were bent on tackling some parts of the congested zone they should begin with some small slums such as Kolbhat Wadi, but the difficulty would be to find in the neighbourhood any sites on which to rehouse either temporarily or permanently people who would have to be dishoused.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir stated that in view of the impossibility of providing for the dishoused the Board should go ahead without attempting to make provision for the dishoused leaving them to find their way to any new quarters available. Sir Lawless Hepper thought that to ensure that such quarters would be available the Board should go in for a vast and rapid extension of street schemes for providing buildings estates including sites for chawls for the poor outside the central congested zone, and not embark on any demolition within that zone until the population there had been reduced by migration to these new estates. The Chairman and several other Trustees expressed approval of this policy but thought that the Municipality should be asked to amend the by-laws so as to prevent such extension of building operations within the central congested zone as might aggravate the existing congestion.

Sir Ibrahim thought that the Trust could never be said to have done their duty unless they quickly attacked several slums within the central congested area. He thought that they might well attack Umerkhadi, Kamatipura, Kolbhat Wadi, Trinity Street, Nana's Wadi, Sonapur Lane and Vithal Wadi areas at once.

At this point the discussion was postponed.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Adjourned meeting of the Sydenham College Graduates' Association, Sydenham College Hall, 6-30 p.m.

At Colaba War Hospital. The Colaba Nibs in a new and original Revue "Who's Who," commence at 8-15 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.

Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.

THURSDAY, March 14.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40.

SATURDAY, March 16.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m., and parcels up to 2 p.m. the same day.

Bombay Horse Show: Willingdon Sports Club 2-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "East Lynne" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

35TH POONA BATTALION (I. D, F.)

Part I.

428 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 16-3-18:—At Headquarters.

Tuesday 12th March 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Wednesday 13th March 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Friday 15th March 7 to 9 a.m. A and B Coys. (Active) and Recruits. Dress, Drill Order Grey shirts, (Company Training).

429 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifles Club this day (Tuesday) 12th instant at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the firing of Championship Competitions.

430 Lecture.—A lecture will be given by Brigadier General H. J. P. Browne Brigadier-General, General Staff, Southern Command. At Poona in the Divisional Library on Tuesday 12th instant at 6-45 p.m.

At Kirkee in the Officers' Mess No. 5 Reserve Battalion (India) on Wednesday 13th instant at 6-45 p.m.

Subject:—"Early operations in Mesopotamia" (continued).

Part II.

431 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 240 Pte. A. Collins B Coy. from 11-3-1918 to 10-4-1918 (M.C.)

No. 6 Sergt. R. S. Master A Coy. from 18-3-1918 to 31-3-1918.

No. 209 Pte. R. D. Nariman B Coy. 9-3-1918 to 16-3-1918.

432 Extract.—The following extract from Divisional Orders dated 9th March 1918 is republished for information:—

Indian Defence Force 511.—Under the Indian Defence Force Rules 1917, part V, para 23 (C) the undermentioned N. C. O. and man are called out for actual military service as from the dates shewn quartermaster Sergt. W. Bond, 35th Poona Batalian I. D. F. from 17-9-1917.

433 Errata.—Corps Order No. 367 Classes (i) dated 2nd March 1918 is hereby cancelled.

434 Increase.—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy. (Jalgaon.)

No. 805 Pte. Gordon C.
No. 806 Pte. Slater H.

435 Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 731 Pte. B. D. Burge Coy. B Medically unfit.
No. 200 Pte. J. R. Sherafi Coy. B Medically unfit.

436 Pay and Allowance.—Members of A and B Coys. entitled to pay for Camp of Exercise or Travelling allowance should receive same from Headquarters at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.
Adjutant 35th Poona Battalion (I.D.F.)

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KANGA—Ervad Dossabhai Bhicaji Kanga, age 85, died on Tuesday evening at his residence at 499, Walkeshwar Road. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m., (S.T.).

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Rys. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Bandstand from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Mr. Louis Pottier, will deliver a lecture on "The Study of the French language in India" this evening at 6 p.m. in the hall of the Cercle. The lecture is open to the public.

PANALAL J. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In February 491 males, 61 females, and 143 children, making a total of 604 patients were treated at the Babu Panalal Charitable Dispensary at Pydhownie.

BOY SCALDED TO DEATH.

Govind Rama and Bhugwati, two Hindu boys, aged thirteen and fifteen years respectively, employed in a Hindu hotel at Carnac Road, were playing in the hotel on Sunday last, when Bhugwati accidentally knocked against a vessel of boiling oil, with the result that Govind was badly scalded about his body and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Monday. Bhugwati was slightly injured.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and two deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday Fort (Northern), Mandvi and Worli each reporting one attack, second Nagpada, one attack and one death and Maratha Hospital one death. Twenty-three attacks and thirteen deaths from small-pox were also reported, Cholera being absent. The total number of deaths during the day was 131 as against 107 on the corresponding day of last year and 108 of 1915.

TWO MONTHS FOR WATCH DEALER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Dawood Khan charged one Luximan Keshavnath, a watch repairer, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two watches, valued at Rs. 65. Mr. Vijayakar defended the accused. It appeared that the accused was given the watches by a Marwari named Chamna Kurana to repair, and he pledged them with another Marwari. The accused was convicted, and as he had two previous convictions, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday, March 13, 1918.

NEW INCOME TAX LAWS.

The great variety of methods employed in the taxation of income in the great civilized countries of the world indicates that nearly a century of such taxation has not yet taken them beyond an experimental stage; and various changes have been from time to time necessitated in the law relating to income taxation, partly under the force of new economic developments and partly in the light of past experience obtained in its administration. Important fiscal enactments of this character should be framed by commissions composed of men who are reasonably free from a political bias and whose learning and abilities qualify them for such a task. The recent amendments in the Indian law on the subject may only partially be said to be the outcome of the deliberations of such a body of people. The bureaucratic framers of the Bills and other Anglo-Indian experts cannot be said to be free from a political bias, while the personnal of the recent select committee and the short time at its disposal leaves very much to be desired in this direction. It is to be regretted that the mere administrative amendments of a finance Act could not be brought before the Council earlier in the year. At the same time, though it must be admitted that the views of some important commercial bodies were invited before the formulation of the consolidating bill, the Indian public are not aware whether many of them have responded to the invitation. The bill as introduced in the Indian Legislative Council was moreover published by Government in the English language alone with the result that it could not have attracted the attention of the large class of business men having a knowledge of their vernaculars only The proverbially docile and supposedly indifferent average Indian, whose docility and indifference are due more to ignorance than to any other possible reason, even where his personal interests are at stake, may be expected to see, if at all, nothing harmful or mischievous in an administrative amendment austensibly providing for a just distribution of the burden of a tax but at once affecting the moral tone, the sense of self-respect and the little independence of spirit that may have been left in his otherwise docile temperament under the continued rule of more than a century of bureaucratic administration.

The new provisions enabling a Collector to call, under clause 17, for the return of the income of possibly any man on oath and under clause 18 such evidence, among other, *as he may require*, coupled with the old penalties of fine or imprisonment in cases of intentional default or intentional incorrectness would constitute a law which would not be tolerated even for a discussion in the legislative assembly of any self-governing country. The income-tax laws of England as they exist to-day are comparatively highly spoken of by economists and the whole system is worth study. It is true that the Indian law is partly on the same lines but it is much too bureaucratic in other respects to follow even the Prussian law or far too penal to be an Italian copy. Escapement, evasion and fraud to a greater or less extent in the history of income taxation is a matter of common experience in almost every country. The high rate in Italy gives a comparatively poor collection and the only thing that would surprise an Italian would be to ascertain that his neighbour had either declared his real income or had been assessed in a degree closely approximating thereto; while the fiscal agent does not even dare to use his statutory powers to assess the real income from personal property as such an attempt would lead to revolution. There is no fear f a reovolution in India on account- of any such causes. The generality of people are docile and law-abiding. The penal provisions of the law have been in existence for the last 30 years. But it must not be lost sight of that there do not seem to have been many cases dealt with under the old section 37 in the past because, probably of a very limited, lenient and cautious resort to it by the administration, and that the old sections 18 and 35 were in all probability never used while the old section 34 imposing a day-to-day fine of rupees ten was limited to negligent officers of corporations only. It is less than a year since an individual assessee was brought under the purview of both sections 34 and 35 (present clauses 38 and 39) and so the public and probably even the Government do not know how they work in practice when applied to an individual assessee. A further provision at the same time barred his right of contesting an assessment in such a case. To all this a new provision of a double penal assessment is added this year under clause 25. Further add the penalties under old section 37.

Now let us see how these penalties might work out in practice. An assessee is called on under clause 17 to make a return of his income duly verified before a certain date and to produce evidence under clause 18. (I) If he does not do this, he is liable under clause 38 to a fine of rupees ten for each day of continuing default and under clauses 19 and 22 loses the right of contesting any assessment that the Collector might make. (II) If he makes a false return or conceals particulars:—*firstly*, he may have to pay under clause 25 a penal assessment at double the rate on this difference between the false and the true income: *secondly*, he may be guilty under clause 39 of the offence of furnishing false information within the meaning of section 177 of the Penal Code punishable with fine upto Rs. 1,000 or simple imprisonment upto six months or both; *thirdly*, he is liable under clause 42 to be punished for perjury under section 193 of the Penal Code with fine (unlimited) *and* imprisonment of *either discription* upto seven years and, *fourthly*, possibly for contempt or contemptuous prevarication under section 228 of the same Code with fine up to Rs. 1,000 or simple imprisonment upto 6 months or both. In connection with all this it must be remembered that the Income-Tax Collector is an individual bureaucrat uncontrolled by any honorary additional or general commissioners as in England or by elected assessment commissioners as in Prussia and that the above prosecutions are to lie at his instance.

Now pecuniary penalties are levied in almost every country for the above offences under the Income Tax law but imprisonment does not seem yet to have been thought of in any of the civilized countries. Even in India under the existing law prosecutions have been few and far between. It is a convenient short cut in legislation to draw on the Penal Code for penal provisions in such matters but it were far better if fines only had been specially sanctioned as penalties for any of the above offences. It would have also been more prudent to have made the return of incomes compulsory on probable incomes of Rs. 5,000 and more and then waited a few years to see how the system worked. The financial loss from such a course would not have been great if due provisions for abatements could be enacted so as eventually to enforce a voluntary return from the small assessees claiming such abatements. However, if it is going to be made compulsory on any proposed assessee to submit a return in a duly verified form, these penal provisions which are mostly old but which assume a new aspect under the recent amendments require to be modified in the light of the foregoing discussion. Even if they are allowed to continue on the statute book, an early amendment of the chapter on penalties will be necessary and in the interval the enforcement of these penalties will have to be very guarded and lenient as in the past under executive instructions from the Imperial and Provincial Governments. But such a line of action, though it may be necessitated for a temporary period by the exigencies of an otherwise remediable situation, will be destructive of the *morale* of the law as in the case of the Italian Income Tax. It becomes a mere mockery of legislation when stringent provisions are enacted but cannot be enforced for want of the necessary support from public opinion, while the indirect effects cannot be otherwise than baneful in their effect upon the moral standard of a people, of whom the Hon. Mr. Evans used the following words in a speech on the same law before the Indian Legislative Council in 1886:

> "It is almost impossible to get the traders of an Eastern Country like India to make anything like a correct return of the fluctuating yearly profits of their trade. This arises from no viciousness of their nature for they are just and honest in their dealings with each other."

Why should they be otherwise with Government if they are intelligently made to understand the reasonable fairness of their duty to pay their just quota of revenue?

RUSSIAN MOSLEMS AND THE CRISIS.

Russia is a country of great distances and many peoples, and it is difficult to know from the very limited information we are getting of actual conditions in that stricken country, what is the attitude of various nationalities to the present crisis. In the popular mind, the Bolseviks and the Cossacks are the leading forces in the country at present, the Cadets and other moderate parties being discredited. We have seen striking movements in various parts, notably that of the Ukraine, and in some cases the movements have been contrary to general expectation. While, without doubt, the strongest movements are associated with the classes mentioned, there are other forces at work which are sure to have their influence on the course of events. A subject of special interest to India is the attitude of Russian Moslems to the revolutionary movement, and their position as far as it relates to the wider movement of Islamic development. Though the past ten years have seen a very appreciable development of the political mind of the Russian Moslems, the Moslems as a whole, have not made that impression on the country that their numbers ought to have commanded. Their attempts to organise themselves by means of congresses at first met with opposition from the late Tsar Government, but just before the outbreak of the war they succeeded as, our readers will recall, in gaining permission for the holding of a Moslem congress in Petrograd. On the opening of hostilities against Germany the Moslems appear to have loyally supported the Government from whom they had already obtained certain concessions which were appreciated, but the Revolution found them just as ready as any other section of the people, to support the new movement. The first All Russia Moslem Conference, held in Moscow in May of last year, showed that the Moslems were far from united in their opinions on the great questions involved in the Revolution, but the vote was strongly in favour of a Republican Russia, for which they were prepared to give their support on the field of battle. The speakers of the Volga Tartars openly denounced all plans for political autonomy, and even opposed it for their co-religionists further east, but put forward a modest claim for cultural autonomy. They emphasised the fact that any attempt to create separate autonomous countries would lead to a separation of the Moslems in the country, and so prevent that solidity of peoples so essential to their future. In September last the second All-Russia Conference met at Kazan, where the Volga Tartars passed a resolution in favour of national-cultural autonomy, establishing as a means of accomplishing this end, a Tartar National Council to work out a plan for primary education, aud for a Moslem University in Russia. The Tartars are not strong in educated leaders, and they found it necessary, as a first step, to establish a teachers' training college to provide the necessary basis for the primary schools. The Tartars have caught something of the spirit of the Revolution and are seeking to take advantage of this opportunity of strengthening their national spirit though, apparently, not keen on separation from the main body of Russians.

In the Turkestan districts the influence of the revolutionary party made itself felt by forcing the Emir of Bokhara to declare a constitution and to abolish corporal and capital punishment, but it cannot be said that the new ideas have more than touched the surface. In Samarkand and other parts the attitude of the Moslems is distinctly more in advance, and here the new spirit appears to be permeating all classes. The local Council of Workers' and Soldiers delegates worked in close conjunction with the Moslems of the district. The democratic group of the Moslems organised by the intellectuals and more progressive merchants, has established a central authority known as the "Moslem Regional Council," which publishes a daily journal in Tashkent, called the "Jingan." This society aims at developing a political understanding among the various classes, and making them conscious of the rights and duties of the Revolution. The "Federalist" party is propagating the idea of "Russian Federation," in which Turkestan will be one of the units. One of the most striking effects of the Revolution on the Moslems has been the rapid advance of many Moslems in questions relating to national life, and the growth of a steadily increasing feeling of loyalty to their own fellow-religionists. Fortunately, as far as our knowledge goes, there has been very little of that class feeling seen in other parts of Russia and which has resulted in the wholesale confiscation of lands and property, without any semblance of justice. They place the emphasis chiefly on the need of cultural development, and with this object in view considerable attention is being paid to schemes which have for their object the strengthening of their religious faith, and the linking up with other Moslem communities. The Tartar intellectuals of the Volga region believe that salvation rests in closer relation with Stamboul, and they care little about their relations with fellow-religionists in other parts of the world. On the other hand, there is a strong movement which has Pan-Islam tendencies, and seeks to spread to all other parts of Asia the culture of the Moslems. "They note the growth of class consciousness among the urban proletariat of Russia, and feel instinctively that this physcological wave of class consciousness will not stop on the Russian plain but will surge some day far and wide over Asia. They hope to see the Russian Tartars as the advance guard of this great movement of cultural renaissance and political awakening in the East." They believe that, being better organised than other Asiatic bodies, they will be the means of spreading the new democratic and national spirit to the whole of Asia.

One of the most interesting results of the influence of the revolution on the Moslems has been the effect on the women. Before the war, a number of Moslem women had made their voices heard in the Moslem Conference at Petrograd, but since the Government was overthrown, great strides have been made. The women's movement among the Tartars began in 1905, as a result of which they went about unveiled. Within four years scarcely a veiled woman was to be seen in the large towns. In Kazan the Moslem women signalised the Revolution by forming a society which sent delegates to the first All-Russia Moslem Conference. Here they presented resolutions condemning polygamy and the Moslem inheritance law, and though they succeeded in passing them both, conservative forces in the second Conference managed to secure the withdrawal of the second resolution. it speaks much for the moral and intellectual force of the Moslem women of Russia that they should have succeeded in bringing about such a radical change in their marriage customs. They have begun to exert their influence in the local councils, and the high percentage of voters in connection with the elections of the Zemtvos, shows that they will not lightly treat their new privileges. The Russian Moslems are only just entering into political consciousness, but their movements in favour of reform have not been lacking in courage. So far as their future relations with the Bolseviks, the Cadets and the Cossacks are concerned, we are altogether in the dark, but our information is sufficient to justify us in the belief that while the spirit of liberty, which is at the root of the Revolution, has laid hold on them, fortunately, they have, up to the present, been able to keep themselves under control. Whether their future lies in a more or less close relation with Russia or as a great independent republic, they are grasping their opportunities of laying solid foundations for the development, educationally and politically, of the Russian Moslems.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Agony.

The Russia of the first revolution was hailed throughout the world as the latest and most uncompromising upholder of democracy. Much as the Bolsheviks have done to shatter this faith in Russia, the heart of the latter, to judge from recent events, continues to be sound. And it is the realisation of this fact that has prompted President Wilson's fine and sympathetic message to the Congress of the Soviets which is meeting in Moscow to-day to repudiate or ratify a peace that German duplicity has forced on Russia and that is calculated inevitably to hasten the ruin of the latter. This peace, if ratified, will mean, as President Wilson says, the thrusting in of the German power to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the Russian people. It is not yet too late for the Russian people to repudiate a peace which is no peace and prepare to play once again their "great role in the life of Europe and the modern world."

Propaganda.

The Prime Minister succeeded in justifying his appointments of newspaper men to ministerial offices before the House of Commons. It would have been anomalous if the House had thought otherwise, for why the poor newspaper man should be thought unfitted *qua* newspaper man to hold ministerial office it is difficult to conceive. Mr. Lloyd George also succeeded in overcoming opposition to the appointment of Lord Northcliffe *qua* Northcliffe as Minister of Propaganda. That, however, is quite a different matter. Lord Northcliffe, is admittedly a man of genuis, as Mr. Lloyd George said. And he is one of the greatest news organisers of the world. His organisation is also one of the greatest news inventors, and, perhaps, the champion of the world in supporting any propaganda that takes its fancy by questionable methods. Are those quite the sort of methods that Great Britain wants officially to patronise?

The Rent Bill.

Great vivacity marked the proceedings of yesterday's public meeting to support the Rent Bill. Although the meeting was not widely advertised, the attendance was large and thoroughly representative. The arrival of a batch of non-official members of the Council, who seemed to have dispersed from their informal conference in the rooms of the Presidency Association, was greeted with cheers from the audience. At the close of the meeting Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas tendered a somewhat equivocal assurance as to the attitude of himself and his colleagues in the Council. The meeting was emphatic in its condemnation of the opposition engineered by the speculative element among landlords. As Mr. Taleyarkhan observed in his speech, it is these speculators who have put up the rents to an unconscionable extent. The danger was emphasised at the meeting of discriminating against one class or another of landlords. All that the Government has to do is to bear in mind that it has the support of the whole community in this matter, and to proceed determinedly with the Bill. Under the circumstances, any other course is bound to prove not only ineffectual but will materially encourage the more sordidly-minded among the landlords to try and circumvent the beneficent purpose of legislative action.

Two Bad Practices.

The variety of ways in which the poor and middle class tenants have been harassed by the rackrenter has often been indicated. But sufficient attention has not been paid to two practices prevalent in this connection which are as unjust as they press heavily on poor tenants. One of these is that of farming out rent contracts, which more often than not results in extra hardships on the tenants without any gain to the landlord. The practice may have justification in many cases, but its excesses require to be checked. Yet another device of getting more out of the tenants than is legitimately due is the system of recovering rent on the basis of the Hindu month. By this means the landlord extorts one month's additional rent every three years as every three years there comes an additional month according to the Hindu calendar. There would be less injustice about this if the landlords paid their own outgoings on the same basis, which they do not, or if their those with fixed incomes received these salaries on the Hindu calendar basis.

Why not Now?

The Hon. Captain Ajab Khan called attention at a recent meeting of the Imperial Council to the invidious racial distinction that is being made as regards the bearning of arms in this country. He asked if it was a fact that Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. are exempted from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, whilst Indian Assistant Traffic Superintendents of the State Railways are required to secure a formal license for possession of arms. The fact was not denied, and to the request for reasons of such distinction and disparity in the privileges of these two classes of officers Government could only take refuge in the statement that the former were exempted by an order passed in the year of grace 1883 as though that were a sufficient reason for continuing them now! Sir William Vincent, however, repeated the assurance given on a previous occasion that the whole question of bearing of arms is still "under consideration" and that Government will not accept any solution of this question which continues to base exemption on racial distinctions. If the Government are really in earnest, it is difficult to see what comes in the way of their doing the barest justice to the people of this country, without further delay.

Appreciation of Editors.

Newspaper editors in South America who write strong or interesting leaders must possess an extraordinary amount of courage and fortitude, indeed infinitely more even than editors who are perpetually menaced by the "Star Chamber Act" as in India. For, says a contributor writing on "The Press in South America" in the "Newspaper World,"

> "In the smaller towns, when an editor writes a very strong or interesting leader, it is the commonest thing for half the population to invade his offices and insist on *kissing* him."

THE COTTON DANGER.

COMMITTE TO REPORT ON HIGH PRICES

At the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday regarding the high prices of cloth Sir Georye Barnes said the Government had appointed a committee presided over by an officer to be selected by the Bombay Government which would begin sitting in Bombay as early as possible and would amongst other things advise whether it was possible to fix a scale of mills' charges for cotton piece-goods and whether for this purpose it would be necessary or practicable to control in any way the price of or operations in raw cotton.

The names of the committee of experts appointed at Bombay to report on high cotton prices are Messrs. R. H. Brodie, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, the Hon. Mr. Purshottam Thakurdas, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardass, Mr. J. P. Chrystal, Mr. Pestonjee N. Masani, Sir Bezonjee Dadabhoy Mehta, Mr. Thomas Smith, Sir Clement Simpson, also Mr. Silver of the Munitions Board. The committee is to be presided over by an officer to be appointed by the Government of Bombay and would begin sitting at Bombay as early as possible. It will advise amongst other things on the possibility of fixing a scale of mills charges for cotton piece-goods, also as to the practicability of controlling in any way the price of or operations in raw cotton.

FRENCH STAND IN CHAMPAGNE.

DR. WILSON'S MESSAGE TO SOVIETS.

FRENCH STAND IN CHAMPAGNE.

ASSAILANTS EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

A DARING RAID BY AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 12 noon, March 12.

A French communiqué says, a counter-attack repulsed an enemy attempt to reach our lines in the neighbourhood of the St. Hilaire-St. Souplet road in the Champagne. We took prisoners.

After a violent bombardment the enemy made a double attack in which special assaulting troops took part against Goose Hill and Northomme on the left of the Meuse. The assailants were everywhere repulsed

A strong enemy group attempting to gain a footing in our trenches, north of St. Mihiel, was dispersed. The American troops in Lorraine made a daring raid.

AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 12.
Recd. 4 p.m., March 12.

It is officially announced that seven enemy aeroplane squadrons attacked Paris at ten on Monday night. Bombs were dropped at several points causing casualties and damage.

A GOTHA FELLED IN FLAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 12.

One of the Gothas which took part in the raid was felled in flames near Chateau-thierry. The crew were made prisoners.

THREE RAIDS REPULSED BY THE BRITISH.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., March 12.

In to-night's communiqué, General Haig says:—We repulsed three raids following a heavy bombadrment in the neighbourhood of Armentieres. The enemy attempted a large raid this morning, his infantry attacking on a thousand yards front north-westward of Passchendaele. They were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss.

A hostile party entered a post southward of the Houthoulst Forest, but we immediately recaptured it.

CANNONADING ON WHOLE FRONT.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT ON WESTMACQUART.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 3 p.m., March 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the Headquarters says the principal feature of the past twenty-four hours has been the considerable cannonading on the whole front from La Bassée to Broodseinde. Yesterday the sectors of Neuve Chapelle, Fauquissart, Armentieres, Houplines and Fleurbaix were subjected to very heavy outbursts of fire and gas shells were freely employed.

At 5-15 this morning a heavy bombardment broke out upon Westmacquart. The enemy's heavy shooting was possibly due to the fact that he has got unprecedented accumulation of guns and shells, coupled with an ideal weather. We were kept busy retaliating. The uproar along the front constantly swells to a terrific volume. Our airmen are closely watching for signs of enemy concentration, but are hampered by low visibility.

SUCCESS OF ITALIAN AIR CRAFT.

BRITISH BRINGS DOWN TWO MACHINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 12 noon, March 12.

An Italian communiqué says, our aeroplanes during the day and airships during the night dropped seven tons of bombs on enemy aerodromes and camps. All returned.

The British brought down two machines.

AIR-RAID ON NAPLES.

A NUMBER OF VICTIMS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, March 11.
Recd. 12 noon, March 12.

A semi-official statement says an air-raid was made on Naples in which twenty bombs were dropped, killing a number of victims.

GERMAN PEACE TRAP

TO COMPLETE VAST SCHEMES OF CONQUEST.

WARNING BY "DAILY CHRONICLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., March 12.

The "Daily Chronicle," discussing the steps already taken by Germany to establish the strongest empire hitherto dreamed of, forecasts that ere long there will be German offers of concessions to France, Great Britain and Italy in order to secure peace. Germany needs to complete the vast schemes of conquest eastwards and the journal hopes that the Western democracies will perceive the trap and avoid it.

The journal welcomes the Japanese intervention as it is impossible for the Allies to work against pan-German action in co-operation with the Bolsheviks.

JAPANESE MOVE IN SIBERIA.

NO INFORMATION RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., March 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had no information as to the Japanese forces having arrived in Siberia and could not say when he would be able to give any information regarding the proposed Japanese intervention.

CHINEES TROOPS SENT INTO CHIHLI.

TO FIGHT THE REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, March 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., March 12.

Tchengtsoling. Military Governor of Mukden, defying the Government's orders, has sent troops into Chihli ostensibly *en route* to the south to fight the rebels, but the arrival of several thousand troops at Langfang, apparently *en route* to Peking is causing anxiety here.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS ROBBED.

Bandits have robbed and captured near Yehsien in Honan two American engineers who were carrying a large sum for the payment of surveyors of the proposed railway.

POLAND AND PEACE.

COUNT ANDRASSY ON BRINGING IT UNDER HAPSBURGS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ZURICH, March 11.
Recd. 3 p.m., March 12.

Count Andrassy writes to a Budapest paper that Poland must be taken from Russia and brought under the Hapsburgs, otherwise Polish agitations will disturb the peace in Austria-Hungary and spread chaos in Russia.

POLISH LEGATIONARIES INTERNED.

The "Neue Zuericher Zeitung" states that owing to ferment about the Ukraine peace terms among the Polish legionaries at the front they have been disarmed and interned in Austria-Hungary.

PEACE WITH RUMANIA NOT YET RATIFIED.

MR. BONAR LAW ON REVISION OF HARSH TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 12 noon, March 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the peace between Roumania and the Central Powers had not yet been ratified.

The Government knew the enemy terms before they were assented to and deeply sympathised with Roumania in the cruel position in which she had been placed. (Cheers.) It would certainly be Government's duty to endeavour to obtain at the peace conference a revision of the harsh terms imposed on Roumania.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

NATIVES' PREFERENCE TO LIVE UNDER BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., March 12.

Principal Spanton of the St. Andrew's College, Zanzibar, writes to "The Times" describing the indignation of students at the bare idea of returning East Africa to the Germans as suggested in the reply of the Central Powers to the Russian peace proposals. The students said if the Germans returned, the natives would cross the border to live under the British.

U. S. SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

ASSURANCE TO PEOPLE.

DR. WILSON'S MESSAGE TO SOVIETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 12.

President Wilson has telegraphed to the American consul in Moscow as follows:—May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia? Although the Government of the United States is unhappily not now in a position to render direct effective aid it would wish to render it. I beg to assure the people of Russia through Congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity its secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in their attempt to free themselves for ever from autocratic government and to become the master of their own life.

RETURN OF DEPORTEES FROM LIVONIA.

ORDERED BY TCHICHERIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 11.
Recd. 3 p.m., March 12.

A telegram from Berlin announces that Tchicherin has already ordered the return of persons deported from Livonia.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN SPAIN.

AUTHENTICITY OF STOHRER'S LETTER ADMITTED BY AMBASSADOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 3 p.m., March 12.

A telegram to "The Times" from Madrid says, the German Ambassador writes to the journal "El Sol" admitting the authenticity of Stohrer's letter and Pascual's visit to the Embassy, but says he broke off relations with Pascual when he was aware that he was an anarchist.

The "El Sol" replies to the letter maintaining its assertions and reserving further evidence till the trial.

NORTHERN EXPLORATION COMPANY.

BRITISH INTEREST IN SPITZBERGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., March 12.

The Secretary of the Northern Exploration Company writes to "The Times" pointing out that his company has developed 1,950 square miles at Spitzbergen, mostly highly mineralised, since 1906. Altogether the British claims in Spitzbergen aggregate 3,500 square miles, while those of all other nationals, principally the Norwegians, amount only to 1,320 square miles, of which twenty are claimed by the Germans. Whereas the Russian Government prior to the war owned no land in Spitzbergen, Germany never owned any coal or iron deposits.

Commenting upon the above in connection with the Russo-German treaty, "The Times" says, it seems desirable for the Foreign Office to take definite steps regarding Spitzbergen without delay, but with due regard to the rights established by Norway, Sweden and the United States.

RATIONING IN LONDON AND COUNTIES.

SUCCESSFUL RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 12 noon, March 12.

A fortnight of rationing in London and home counties has been most successful. Margarine and meat queues have practically disappeared. It is stated that a surplus of meat was returned to the cold storage on Saturday, yet it is announced that heavy manual workers have double rations.

The rationing of bread will come into force shortly necessitating fewer bakers.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN MINISTERIAL OFFICES.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN DEFENCE.

TRIBUTE TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., March 12.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Chamberlain, the Premier disagreed with the contention that owners and directors of newspapers should not hold ministerial offices. Lord Northcliffe held no ministerial office, while Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook gave up all direction of their papers as soon as they were appointed ministers. They were both exceptionally able men.

Lord Rothermere had already re-organised an important department of the War Office and his administration of it was an unqualified success. Lord Beaverbrook had organised the Canadian propaganda most successfully. The Premier emphasised the importance of the propaganda which the enemy had used with deadly effect in Russia and Italy.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

Lord Northcliffe had made a special study of the conditions in enemy countries and no man better qualified to direct propaganda in enemy countries could be found in the British Empire. The Government was grateful to him for taking the post. Propaganda in all other Allied countries and Germany was conducted almost exclusively by experienced newspaper men and in spite of inevitable prejudices which the Government apprehended, might be excited they had concluded that they must follow that example as the only means of securing effective presentation of the Allied cause. His one object in this as in all other Government appointments was to secure men best qualified to do the work efficiently. (Cheers.) He reiterated that he was in nowise responsible for the attacks on the Admirals and Generals. It had been suggested that a member of his staff had inspired such attacks, but he had thoroughly investigated the matter and unhesitatingly declared that the imputation was utterly unfounded and unjust.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the principles laid down by Mr. Lloyd George, were satisfactory, but there had been too much coincidence between newspaper attacks on Government servants and removals of the latter. He regretted that the Premier had not made a clean cut and swept away for ever the atmosphere of suspicion and intrigue.

HOW LORD KITCHENER GOT ORDER OF GARTER.

Mr. Asquith deplored the organised press campaigns in war time against soldiers and sailors, the first of which was against Lord Kitchener, which Mr. Asquith felt keenly. He consequently advised the King to bestow the Order of the Garter upon Lord Kitchener at the earliest opportunity, which his Majesty did. It was the utmost importance for the Government to be free from the suspicion of direct association with the operations of the press, therefore he advocated that the propaganda department should be absolutely water-tight without any influence on the policy of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George, winding up the debate, accepted the fundamental principles laid down by Mr. Asquith, and said that after his explanation in the afternoon there had not been any real challenge of the action of Government. He concluded by paying a tribute to Lord Northcliffe from the standpoint of news organisation as a man of genius and one of the greatest newsorganisers in the world.

BELGIAN DECORATIONS FOR OUR OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 3 p.m., March 12.

The "Gazette" announces that the King of the Belgians has conferred the Order de la Couronne, Grand Officier, and Croix de Guerre on Lieut.-General Sir C. W. Jacob, also the Croix de Guerre on General Sir W. Birdwood, Brigadier-Generals C. N. Macmullen and Kenneth Wigram, Surgeon-General Sloggett, Colonel G. E. Holland, Lieut.-Colonel F. Adams and Major Sir Philip Sassoon.

PRINCIPLE OF MINIMUM WAGE.

DEMAND BY 200,000 LANCASHIRE WEAVERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., March 12.

Two hundred thousand operative cotton weavers in Lancashire are demanding that employers shall accept the principle of minimum wage.

PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY HIT.

TURKS RETIRE TO SAHILIYAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

The General Officer Commanding Mesopotamia, reports that on the morning of March 9th our troops occupied Hit on the river Euphrates without opposition. The Turkish force hitherto at that place had retired to Sahiliyah, seven miles upstream.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

HIGH RIDGES SECURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 12.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—Our advance northwards astride Jerusalem-Nablus road has been continued through the most precipitous and most difficult country in the face of obstinate resistance, the enemy employing numerous concealed machineguns. We made progress for three thousand yards on a front of twelve miles securing high ridges overlooking the north bank of the Wadieljib. We repulsed three counterattacks and consolidated a new line north of the Wadiauja. Our aeroplanes bombed and machinegunned enemy troops and transport on Nablus Road. Operations continue.

MESOPOTAMIA COMFORTS.

LADY MAUDE'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 3 p.m., March 12.

Lady Stella Maude, in an appeal to the press on behalf of the Mesopotamia comforts fund on the occasion of the anniversary of entry into Bagdad, says she fears there is only sufficient money to carry on the work for a limited period.

DEATH OF MR. LEMYRE DEVILERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 12 noon, March 12.

The death is announced of Mr. Lemyre Devilers, an ex-Colonial Administrator.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

BALLOTING OF INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 12 noon, March 12.

5,118,600 pounds of Indian tea and 645,900 pounds of Ceylon are being balloted for to-day.

LICENSES TO SPINNERS FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 12 noon, March 12.

The Cotton Control Board announces that licenses to exceed fifty per cent. will not be granted to spinners of American cotton, except where over thirty per cent. of spindles are engaged on Government work, in which case licenses will be granted to enable an additional twenty per cent. of spindles to run on private work.

MENACE OF PRESS ACT.

PRESS ASSOCIATION BRANCH FORMED AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 11.

At a meeting of the journalists of Lahore held on Sunday, the 10th March, under the presidency of Mr. Kali Nath Roy, editor of the "Tribune," a provincial branch of the Press Association of India was formed. Office-bearers were elected provisionally, and a committee was appointed to frame a constitution and rules for the branch. The objects of this Association would be to look after the interests of the Indian press in the province and to try to secure by every constitutional means the repeal of the Press Act of 1910, which stands as a serious menace to liberty of the press in this country.

LATEST CABLES

PAN-GERMANISM IN GERMANY.

REFLECTED IN HASSE'S ARTICLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, Mar. 11.
Recd. 2-15 a.m. Mar. 13.

Pan Germanism now prevalent in Germany is reflected in an article by the Breslau Professor Hasse in the "Schlesische Zeitung." He says:—Now that Russia had been adequately dealt with it is Italy's turn. Italy must cede to Austria all territory to the Tagliamento restore Tripoli to the Turks and cede Somaliland to Germany.

As regards France Professor Hasse says that a tremendous war indemnity and suitable commercial treaty are necessary but they are insufficient. France must cede the bases of Longwy and Briey and the forts of Verdun, Sundgau and Belfort and the remaining occupied districts of France will be restored when the indemnity of two thousand million sterling has been paid.

Further, Germany will require western Morocco with Tangier, part of the French Congo and French Somaliland.

WARRANT OFFICERS MADE LIEUTENANTS.

BIGGEST CONCESSION TO LOWERDECK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Mar. 13.

The Admiralty announces the promotion of fifty warrant officers to Lieutenant the biggest concession to the lowerdeck since the beginning of the war.

PARIS RAIDED.

60 MACHINES CROSS FRENCH LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 11.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Mar. 13.

An alarm was given at nine in the evening and all clear at midnight. Sixty machines crossed the French lines. The barrage was very intense throughout, but a certain number of aeroplanes reached their objectives and dropped numerous bombs on Paris and suburbs. Several buildings were demolished or set on fire.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon attended a Committee Meeting of the Children's Branch on Tuesday morning. Her Excellency presided at the Annual Meeting of the Y. W. C. A. in the afternoon and also visited All Saints' Home, Mazagon. In the evening her Excellency was present at the conversazione of the Bombay Art Society at the Town Hall.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. Dinshah Wacha had a fall in his bathroom at Metcalfe House, Delhi, on Monday morning. He was rendered unconscious and is now confined to his bed.

The Hon Mr Rangaswami Ayangar has been suffering from high fever since Friday and is unable to attend the meetings of the Imperial Council.

His Excellency the Governor has nominated Mr. Eustace Ferrers Nicholson to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council for the period during which Bill No. III of 1918 (a Bill to restrict the increase of rent in he Presidency of Bombay) is under consideration in the Council.

Mr. Sidney Julius Gillum has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in place of Mr. W. M. Ross.

Mr. S. R Hignell's tenure of appointment as Deputy Secretary, Home Department has been extended to end of March 1919.

Mr. L. C. Porter is to be member of the U. P. Legislative Council in place of Hon. Mr W. H. Cobb resigned.

It is understood that Mr. D. R. Lyle, District and Sessions Judge of Agra, will act as legal remembrancer to Government of United Provinces, when Mr. Daniels goes to Lucknow as additional Judicial Commissioner.

The election by the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council of a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, to take the place of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., will be held at the next meeting of the Local Council, either after the conclusion of the other business or, if more convenient to members, between other items of business.

Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Haji Essa Fazla, is standing as a candidate at the 'B' Ward by election for the seat on the Municipal Corporation, vacated by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

A PROGRESSIVE FIRM.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has appointed the well-known firm of Messrs. Villassin Bros. (of the Taj Mahal Hotel) to be Jewellers, Tailors and Outfitters in ordinary to His Highness. The Nizam especially admired the designs of jewellery supplied by the firm, and made extensive purchases in all the departments.

A correspondent writes:—A requisition has been made by Seth Karsondas Mavji and other residents of Ghat Kopar—Kirol to the Collector of Thana District, asking permission to build a tank and temple on a plot near the Railway station. Mr. Karsondas Mavji, who has no personal interest in the matter, is prepared to bear the expenses for the Hindu population which is put to great inconvenience and trouble on account of the fact that the old one that is in the vicinity is filled with mud and filthy water. They have also requested that the cattle stables erected in the midst of the population should be removed if such a tank is improved and newly built.

WANTED UNIVERSITY AT NAGPUR.

RAILWAY ENHANCEMENTS.

MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL NEGATIVED.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir George Barnes presiding. After question time, the third stage of the financial statement was continued.

Mr. B. D. Shukul moved that the sum provided in the budget under the head of Education, Central Provinces, be increased by four lakhs for establishing a university at Nagpore. He said the resolution deserved the most sympathetic consideration of Government. People were now more wide awake to the benefits of education. The urgency of the matter emboldened him to press this resolution at a time of financial stringency. During the last few years two new universities had been established, one at Benares, and the other at Patna. The people of his province were keen on having a university at Nagpur to afford them further facilities for higher education. They wanted redemption of the promise of the Government; the proposal of a university in the C. P. was mooted as far back as 1882, when there was no dream of the universities at Benares and Patna. The local Government was in this matter with the people and the people had again and again demanded a university of their own. The local Government, on being interpellated, said that it was aware of the desire of the people in the matter and in compliance with the wishes of his constituents the speaker had more than once asked the Council for information about the proposal, but had got no definite answer. The putting off of the proposal for an indefinite period was very disappointing and likely to cause dismay and despair. There were seven colleges in the province and numerous high schools and there would not be want of students to constitute a university. He, therefore, asked for a grant of four lakhs, which certainly was not much. A university in each province would help the people to work out their own salvation independently of other provinces.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, who followed Mr. Shukul, supporting, said both Government and people wanted a separate university. There was a great demand for education in the Central Provinces, and it could not be met without a university and the extra grant was needed to carry this into effect.

PRESENT DIFFICULTIES.

Sir Sankaran Nair said, in 1913 the Government contemplated the establishment of a university at Nagpur and asked for a report. That report was submitted in November, 1914. The cost amounted to about nineteen lakhs, a sum that precluded the possibility of the work being taken in hand. The Chief Commissioner saw the Member for Education with whom the whole question was discussed. The Calcutta University Commission was appointed in the meantime and a proposal was made even to postpone the Patna scheme till the report of this commission was ready. The question of the Nagpur University had consequently been put off. Then, about the acquisition of land no fresh proposal had been placed by the Chief Commissioner and whether a further grant would be required for the purpose of the acquisition of land was not known by Government. The Chief Commissioner, with whom the matter rested, had not made any fresh reference; when he did that it would be considered by Government. As far as the Government of India were concerned they would await the report of the Calcutta University Commission. He would assure the mover that the Government of India were sympathetic towards the whole question and he hoped the resolution would not be pressed. If it was, he would oppose it.

After Sir Sankaran Nair's speech, Mr. Shukul said that in view of the assurance given by Government he would not press the resolution, which he withdrew.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Introducing the Commerce and Industry Department heads of Revenue, Sir George Barnes made an interesting speech, in the course of which he referred to the importance of the special reserve fund of twenty million sterling for railways which is being established this year. The current provision for railways was admittedly meagre, but it was as big as the necessities of the war position permitted. There was no difference of opinion as to the fact that the building of more railways was vital to the interests of the country.

Regarding posts and telegraphs very heavy calls had been made upon the department for the war and had been splendidly met. The total postal establishment with the various expeditionary forces included 23 supervising officers, 756 postmasters, inspectors and clerks, besides 659 menials. The telegraph branch had also been heavily drawn upon and there were roughly 2,500 members of the engineering and 700 of traffic staff working with the various expeditionary forces. The staff of all the grades deserved the greatest credit for the way they had continued to carry out their duties under the difficult conditions which had prevailed. In particular, good work had been done by the Director-General Sir William Maxwell. It was difficult to exaggerate the burden which had fallen on him and it was regretted that owing to sickness, he was not in his place to hear what the Government and the entire Council thought of his services. As regards salt, every practical measure had been taken to cope with the abnormally high prices which had prevailed. It was hoped that net result of improvements introduced on the advice of Mr. Glen George, whose services had been placed at Government's disposal, without remuneration by Messrs. Andrew Yule of Calcutta, would largely increase the output of the Khewra salt mine. Action was also being taken at the Sambhar Lake salt works, and endeavour was made to secure additional shipping for increased supplies from Aden and Port Said. Local salt depots for sale of salt at reasonable prices had also been established at a number of centres, an example in this matter being set by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

RAILWAY ENHANCEMENT.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in moving the withdrawal of the enhancements made during the year 1917 in the rate of railway passenger fares over the Indian railways referred to the increase in the earnings of the railways. The third class passengers contributed a large amount to the earning of the railways, and as there was a large surplus in the hands of the Government there was no reason why the hardship entailed by the increase in the fares should be continued. He quoted Sir Conway Gordon who said that the railway fare was a taxation and there should not be an increase in that taxation when there was no need for it and he recommended the withdrawal of the enhancements.

Sir George Barnes replying to Pandit Malaviya's resolution said the fact that had to be remembered was that the railways were incapable of coping with the demand made on them to meet the requirements of the war; necessarily Government decided to take similar steps that were taken in England. This question was thoroughly discussed with all the railways. It was essential to reduce the traffic and Government took the economic step of slightly enhancing the rate. Inspite of this increase there was serious overcrowding and railways could not cope with the demands made on them. He recognised the hardships which were imposed on the poorer people were great, but he would point that these hardships and restrictions were far less than those imposed in other countries.

Sir Robert Gillan discussed the question of fixing the maxima and minima rates.

After Pandit Malaviya had replied, the resolution was put and negatived.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir William Vincent in introducing the budget heads under Home Department said he had nothing much to say. In the High Courts and Chief Courts, the number of judges had been increased in order to enable the courts to cope with the accumulated arrears in two provinces. Provision had been made for re-organisation of pay and grading of process-serving establishments. Under Police he would like to mention that Government was steadily pursuing a policy, developed in the last few years, of improving, where necessary, the pay and prospects of the lower ranks. The increased cost of living and in the case of the military and frontier police, the superior attractions of the Army, had lately rendered service in those ranks less and less sought after. In order to obtain recruits of the right stamp and to keep them efficient and contented it was absolutely necessary to assure them of a sufficient wage to enable them to live normally in reasonable comfort. With this object in view the sanction of the Secretary of State had been obtained to the grant of local and special allowances to head constables and constables in the Bombay Presidency and the City Police and the Police in Sind. Increased allowance had been also sanctioned for the Calcutta Police. He mentioned that successful efforts had been made to meet the increased cost of salaries by economy in other directions, principally by reduction in personnel. Another channel of expenditure under Police consisted of grants made to philanthropic societies, notably the Salvation Army to assist them in reclamation and education of members of criminal tribes.

Referring to the Medical Department he said that in spite of financial stringency and ever-increasing difficulties of personnel due to the demands of our military forces the Civilization continued slowly but steadily to expand. He referred to the able control and direction of the Medical Department by the Director-General, Sir Pardey Lukis, in whose death Government and the country have lost one of the ablest men. In conclusion, Sir William Vincent regretted that the Jails Commission in which his predecessor took such interest had not come on.

FINANCE.

Sir William Meyer introduced the budget heads of the Finance Department. He said he would take the opportunity of mentioning the excellent work done by mints in Calcutta and Bombay and how they had met the exorbitant demands made on them from Egypt, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and other places.

On the motion of Sir William Meyer the Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

A number of questions were asked at the Imperial Legislative Council meeting today. The one of most general interest had reference to the recent amendment of article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations regarding the retirement of Government servants who have reached the age of 55 years. The following are extracts from the reply given by Sir William Meyer to a series of questions put by the Hon. Nawab Syed Ali Chaudhury:—

"A distinction has been made between ministerial and other officers, because the duties of the former can usually be discharged with efficiency by an officer whose age exceeds 55. The Government of India do not consider that the scale of salaries affects the question how and when officers should be compelled to retire. No change in substance has been made in the rules so far as ministerial officers are concerned. Article 459, as it stood before the recent amendments, made it clear that really efficient officers should not ordinarily be required to retire on attaining the age of 55; the same criterion is applied to ministerial officers. Under the new rules the Government of India are unable to admit that any substantial change has been made in those conditions of. Service and the prospects of ministerial officers. When local Governments were consulted the Reference was made in general terms. The distinction between ministerial and other officers was specifically proposed by one local Government. The authority having power to fill the appointment (if vacant) has power to compel a ministerial officer to retire for reasons other than inefficiency. The use of the word "ordinarily" in clause (a) of the present article 459 covers this point.

The Government do not propose to consider an increase of salaries and the introduction of a time scale of pay with reference to the ground stated by the hon. member, since, as above indicated, there has been no substantial change in retirement conditions and promotion prospects."

CLOTH MARKET EMPLOYEES AND RENT BILL.

A public meeting consisting mostly of employees of Cloth Markets in Bombay met under the chairmanship of Mr. A. V. Thakkar, at the Moolji Jetha Kapad Bazaar Hall on Saturday night under the auspices of the Bombay Kapad Bazaar Hitvardhak Samaj. Two subjects were discussed in the meeting. (1) the necessity of taking a census of all employees of cloth markets with a view to know their social and economic condition and (2) the proposed Rent Bill to come soon before the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Parbhoobhai Sharma of the Arya Samaj explained at length the advantages of census intended to be taken by the Samaj. The Rent Bill was explained in detail and a resolution was passed giving full support to the Bill introduced by Government for the restriction of rents of all houses and business premises in Bombay and elsewhere.

L. L. M. EXAMINATION AND BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly excuse the liberty I take of trespassing upon your columns with the following few remarks regarding the L. L. M. Examination of the Bombay University. The University has started the examination with a view to encourage studies in the higher branches of law. This examination does not confer a higher status so far as the privileges of the profession are concerned. The majority of persons, who appear at this examination are scholars who are keenly interested in this abstract Science of law. But if we analyse the results of the last three years I am constrained to say that the University is not fulfilling its function in the proper way.

The public and the press have hardly any idea of the extra-ordinary severity which the University has shown in the matter of results. From the year 1911 to 1915 nearly fifteen candidates passed the examination and the results ranged from 50 to 75 per cent.; but *during the last three years there has not been a single case of success!*

From the nature of the papers I fear—the results will be disastrous this year too. As one interested in the cause of higher studies in law I appeal to the Vice-Chanceller through these columns of your esteemed paper to interfere in the matter and see that the examinees are not victimised unduly.—Yours etc.

HIGH COURT PLEADER,

Bombay, Mar. 12.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN SURAT CITIZEN.

THE LATE MR. D. B. VAKIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Mar. 11.

The news of the death in Bombay last night of Mr. Dhanjishaw Burjorji Vakil, well-known member of the Surat bar, was received this morning. He was an honorary secretary the ladies section of the Imperial War Relief Fund and worked indefatigably for the cause. He was also secretary of the Bar Association. He was ailing for over two months and was under the treatment of Col. Meyer and Dr. Bilimoria.

Much sympathy is felt for his father Khan Bahadur Burjorji Nasserwanji Vakil, President of the Parsi Panchayat, and leader of the local Parsi community.

DEATH BY SWALLOWING FALSE TEETH.

A strange story of a soldier's fatal misadventure appears in an English paper which says that Albert Crome Swallowed his false teeth while asleep. The hooks of the teeth caught in his throat and blood-poisoning set in. At the inquest in which a verdict of "Death from Misadventure" was returned the Hackney Coroner said:

"It is curious that he should have survived shot and shell for fifteen months and then come home and be killed by his teeth."

DEATH OF MAHAR BOY.

POISONING BY "DHATURA."

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Chandria Krishna, a Mahar boy, aged about three years, who died from the effects of "dhatura" poisoning on the 29th ultimo. Raghu Kondu, a Mahar, against whom it is alleged that he gave some sweets mixed with "dhatura" powder to a girl named Shiwantibai, who gave it to the deceased to eat, was present at the enquiry.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 28th ultimo Raghu met Shivantibai, who was a distant relative of his, and gave her some sweets, and asked her to go with him. Shivantibai got frightened and went to her sister's house, where she put the sweets on a box. Sometime later, she saw the deceased and another child crying and gave them some of the sweets, intending herself to eat the rest after taking a bath. Bhagibai, the children's mother, came up and she also ate some of the sweets. The mother and the two children became ill soon after, and were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where the deceased died. The matter which the three had vomitted was sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government, who detected "dhatura" poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by "dhatura," contained in sweets given to Shivantibai by Raghu and given to the deceased by Shivantibai.

"SAY ONLY THE TRUTH."

ADVICE TO POLICE WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 12.

Recently one of the judges of Chief Court Lower Burma, had remarked that there was a tendency on the part of police witness to depart from the strict truth when giving evidence in court. In a circular to police officers the Rangoon Commissioner of police states, "I wish all police officers thoroughly to understand that any departure from plain, unvarnished truth only weakens the case and should any cases of exaggeration of perversion of truth be brought to my notice, very severe punishment will be meted out to the offenders. The circle and station officers must impress on their men the importance of telling whole truth and nothing but the truth, and the penalty that awaits any departure from the whole truth."

INDIA'S CUSTOMS REVENUE.

INCREASE OF 348 LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

According to the return published by the Department of Statistics the grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (exceeding salt ravenue) collected during the eleven months April to February 1917/1918 amounted to Rs. 1513 lakhs as against Rs. 1,165 lakhs in corresponding period of the preceding year. Import duties contributed Rs. 1,110 lakhs export duties Rs. 291 lakhs, excise duty on cotton manufactures Rs. 67 lakhs, and on motor spirit Rs. 25 lakhs, and land, customs and miscellaneous Rs. 20 lakhs.

TRIBUTE IN COUNCIL TO LATE SIR SUNDAR LAL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 12.

At a meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council here to-day Sir Harcourt Butler presiding, His Honour placed on record the acute sense of loss the Council had sustained by the death of Sir Sundar Lal and said the expression of sympathy would be communicated to his family. After speeches by the non-official members proceedings closed.

MR. PAL AT MYMENSINGH.

SUPPORT TO HOME RULE LEAGUE DEPUTATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

MYMENSINGH, March 12.

An enthusiastic and crowded meeting was held here under the auspices of the Bogra District Committee on Sunday to support the deputation of the Home Rule League to England and to express full confidence in the personnel Hindus as well as Mahomedans joined the meeting. A resolution was passed which will be sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, members of the War Cabinet, Mr. Henderson, the leader of the Irish Party, and prominent English papers.

Mr. Pal responded, explaining the situation and the need of a deputation. He emphasised the inter-dependence of India and the Empire and urged that the complications of the world situation, specially in Asia, called for the early grant responsible government to India to make her feel that the British Empire was her own and fight for the protection of national and imperial interests. Referring to the opposition of a few Mahomedan friends he explained how the Mahomedans would lead the national navy and merchant marine.

WHIPPING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Justice" has rendered a great public service in the cause of humanity by drawing public attention to the barbarous and degrading judicial punishment of whipping. If an ignorant and uncivilized cartman whips his vicious bullocks so as to draw blood he is hauled up before a Magistrate, who, in the interests of humanity, furnishes the offender by fine or imprisonment, but the same magistrate does not scruple to draw blood from the back of a fellow-being by ordering his cruel whipping and that too for petty offences against property. Is this justice? Is this humanity? It is difficult to understand how our refined and cultured presidency magistrates become so hard-hearted as to bring themselves to pass such inhuman punishments as whipping in spite of appeals to mercy. Some magistrates have indeed, so little understanding of human nature as to think that whipping is a more lenient punishment than imprisonment and our criminal law also seems to err in the same direction. The sooner magistrates understand that the best way of reclaiming offenders and reducing criminality is to try to raise the self-respect of an offender and not to debase him by the infliction of the degrading punishment of whipping the better it will be for the administration of justice in this country. I had the misfortune once, several years back, to witness the execution of the sentence of whipping on an offender and the thought of it still makes me shudder. While passing by the Nall Bazar road I once saw a large gathering of rather excited people in a ring by the roadside and loud piteous wailing proceeding from the ring. I hurried to the place and making my way through the crowd saw a young man, tied up to something like a tripod, being mercilessly whipped in execution of a judicial sentence with blood dripping from his back. As soon as the miserable man was released he ran, with his back bleeding and in great agony, to the nearest hack conveyance and drove away with some youngsters following and hooting him. Is this in keeping with our ideas of civilization and humanity?—Yours, etc.

V. M. MORAY.

Malvan, 10th March 1918.

PROW SUNK OFF BOMBAY.

CREW RESCUED FROM A TONY.

Prow Fattehkhan, No. 302, belonging to Mr. Burjorji Cowasji of Karachi, and loaded with 542 cases of merchandise and stores, was on the way from Bombay to Aden, when near the floating lights on the night of the 8th inst. it began to ship water. The tindal Dada Changa and his crew of five got into a tony. The Prow sank subsequently. The tindal and the crew were rescued the following day, at 6 a.m., by the steameship Kasara and transferred to the s.s. Jatra, which brought them to Bombay.

LAST NIGHT'S STORM.

13 COUNTRY CRAFTS SUNK IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

A storm raged last night in which 13 country crafts were sunk in the harbour at different bunders, but how many men were drowned was not ascertained.

THE COTTON DANGER.

HOW TO DEAL WITH SPECULATORS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many ways have been suggested in your columns to check the enormous gambling in cotton that is raging in Bombay at present. May I venture to suggest one? I have in hand a recent issue of a Tokyo journal viz. "The Herald of Asia." I find in it a very pregnant article which I beg to reproduce here verbatim.

RICE MARKETS STOP DEALING.

"Rice-exchanges in Osake, Tokyo and Nagoya suspended transactions on January 28 owing to the panic caused by the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, which gave warning to Mr. Hangyen Oka, a rice broker of Ise, who had bought 200,000 koku of rice in Osaka, Tokyo and Nagoya, taking advantage of the unsettled condition of the market. The authorities of the Department consider that the abnormal rise in the price of rice is not due to the scant supply but to the artificial manipulations of speculators."

I gather from your various articles that the present speculation is chiefly confined to the Marwadi Bulls one of whom has "puchased" a phenomenally large quantity of cotton. The Controller can easily ascertain who he is. Let him but call this Marwadi and give him some such warning as has been done in the case referred to in the article quoted above. I am certain the effect of such a dose would be instantaneous and far more beneficial than any amount of legislature on the subject.—Yours, etc.

SHORT CUT.

Bombay, March 12th.

ELECTION IRREGULARITIES AT BANDRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would wish to bring to the notice of the public and authorities concerned the following serious irregularities in connection with the recent Bye-election of the B Ward of the Bandra Municipality:—(1) The 21st of February, 1918, was the date fixed by the Special Committee of the Bandra Municipality to consider objections and application for the insertion of names in the revised list of voters and for inviting the voters in person to substantiate their claims at 6 p.m., of the 21st February. The post cards addressed to the applicants were only posted late in the evening of the 20th with the result that the post cards arrived at their respective addressees after they had gone to work and were received on their return from office at 7 p.m. or 8 p.m. when they were successfully prevented from being present. Some received their cards on the 22nd and even on the 23rd of February. Others received no intimation. For this lack of vision and slackness of the Bandra Municipal Executive the voters who failed to obey the command of the Municipality were penalised and denied the franhise which a benevolent Government has conferred on them.

(2) One of the candidates Mr. B. V. D'Monte having resigned his candidature, neither the President nor the Polling officers, according to rule 7(2) of the Bandra Municipality Election rules, scored off his name from the voting paper and thus aggravated the difficulty of illiterate voters.

(3) According to rule 20(1) of the Election rules the candidates and one of their agents ought to be admitted into the anteroom of the polling booth, but the candidates were kept out of the room altogether.

(4) Objections were made and entertained by polling officers other than justified by rule 21 (1, 2 and 3), relating to question of identity only. A written objection to voters was entertained by the president from one of the candidates and given effect to without the knowledge of other candidates. Even the nature of objections was denied to the other candidates.

(5) According to rule 23 of the rules regarding Secrecy of voting many of the voting papers which ought to be recorded by the voter or his attendant under Rule 22(iv) were marked in many cases by the polling officer himself.

Such and many more were the irregularities which the recent Bye-election of Ward B suffered under.

A VOTER.

Bandra, March 12.

POONA STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation a meeting of the students of Poona will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. to give the support of the meeting to the resolutions to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Komat regarding half-yearly university examinations and other resolutions.

Death has occurred at Rangoon of Miss Kate Ford Evans, one of oldest American Baptist missionaries in Burma. She was born in 1843 at Philadelphia and came to Burma in 1873. She was an excellent Burmese scholar her work was noticed by the British Museum. After her last furlough in 1908 she settled down in Rangoon.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TIES 1918.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College v. Chapel Road S. A. Bandra.
(2) Hornets v. Islam Gymkhana.
(3) R. G. A. Colaba v. Embarkation S. T. C.
(4) Grant Medical (A) v. Bombay Gymkhana.
(5) Rangers v. Elphinstone College.
(6) Lusitanians v. Government Telegraphs.

Rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

(A) M. A. O. College, Alligarh v. Parsi Cyclists.
(B) Instituto Luso Indiano v. Hindu Gymkhana.
(C) Deolali Casuals v. Winners of 1.
(D) Winners of 2 v. Winners of 3.
(E) Winners of 4 v. Winners of 5.
(F) Winners of 6 v. Igatpuri.
(G) Parsi Pioneers v. Parsi Hockey Association.
(H) Republic v. Bhusawal Ry. Inst.

THIRD ROUND.

(M) Winners of A v. Winners of B.
(N) Winners of C v. Winners of D.
(O) Winners of E v. Winners of F.
(P) Winners of G v. Winners of H.

SEMI-FINALS.

(X) Winners of M v. Winners of N.
(Y) Winners of O v. Winners of P.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y.

"ELTON" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of Monday's matches:—

St. Xavier's High School beat T. C. School, 3-2 after an extra 10 min. play. The "Invincible" H. Club beat St. Peter's High School, 1-0. B. E. S. High School beat Goan A. Club, 8-0.

The following games are fixed for to-day:—

St. Xavier's H. School vs. B. E. S. High School.

Invincible H. Club vs. the winners of all Bandra H. Club and C. H. School.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following is the result of Tennis matches played on Tuesday at the Bombay Gymkhana:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones beat Bahee and Mrs. Stileman 8—6, 6—1.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwyther beat Genl. St. John and Mrs. Philly 4—6,7—5, 6—2.

The following matches will be played to-day.

SINGLE HANDICAP.

G. G. Fletches and T. W. Brough Mr. Fox and Maj. N. S. Hutchison A. P. Goldaey and Capt. Frances.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Dohad, District Panch Mahals, Mr. Mamlat Vadilal Dalal presiding. Messrs. Kishorbhai Karnic and Kamodia Soni and several other pleaders were present. Shah Mukadam Dalsukhbhai Vadilal and Mr. Chunilal Girdharlal Jechandbhai spoke on Home Rule and forced labour. One educated Bhil, named Kuvara Bapu of village Garbada, in Dohad taluka, narrated his harrassment by a police constable.

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SERIAL STORY.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER*

BY E. R. PUNSHON.

Special for "The Bombay Chronicle."

CHAPTER III.

DORINE.

Her beauty was so amazing that for the moment Hugh stood motionless and speechless, gazing at her; forgetful of all else. The heat of the pursuit passed from him, to his mood of fierceness and rage succeeded one of awe and reverence as when a soldier at the sack of a city bursts suddenly into some great cathedral where holy priests are engaged with the stately worship of God.

She spoke to him again, using some language he did not know. She appeared quite young, scarcely more than a girl, with the most wonderful large dark eyes where sorrow and beauty seemed to dwell together. Her complexion was perfect, her features exquisite, the masses of her hair, in two great plaits, were coiled about her small and dainty head. She was tall for a woman and held herself superbly, her head poised on delicately sloping shoulders, her slender form very upright. She was dressed in a long loose wrap she seemed to have assumed in haste, and that she held about her with one white hand. Looking straight at Hugh, with a certain air of mingled pride and fear, she spoke once more, still in the same foreign tongue.

"I beg your pardon," he said, recovering himself with an effort. "I—I—" he stammered.

"You are not one of them? who are you?" she said, using English now and speaking with a slight foreign accent that Hugh thought added even to the charm of her soft and delicately modulated tones. "What do you want? Why are you here?"

"I am so sorry," he said, beginning to some extent to recover his self-possession, his eyes still fixed upon her as though it were death to remove them. "The fact is—I'm awfully sorry I disturbed you—you see I was running after a burglar."

"But why do you come here?" she asked. "There is no burglar here. Is it for him you stare so?"

"I beg your pardon," he muttered, disconcerted, and lowering his eyes. "My name's Strange, Hugh Strange. My father is Lord Strange, our place is in Mayfair Square. Some chap broke in to-night, after the mater's jewels, I expect. I've been chasing him, we've had a jolly fine run. I thought he came in here."

"In here?" she repeated startled. "Oh, no, there is no one here except my father and me. Why do you think he came in here?"

"Well, you see, I saw him," Hugh answered. "I was close behind. Do you think he could be hiding here anywhere?"

He looked round the room as he spoke. It was a small, comfortable apartment, lighted by electricity, the furniture good and substantial. A large table stood in the centre, and there were arm chairs on each side of the fireplace. Two or three recent novels lay on the table, there was some silver on the small sideboard, needlework lay on one of the chairs. It seemed the home of comfortably off people of refined and cultivated tastes, as unlike the lair of a desperate criminal and burglar as can be imagined. Yet Hugh was none the less certain that it was here the fugitive had come for refuge and still when [illegible] at the girl opposite to him he had the impression that such a belief was nothing less than blasphemy.

For what could such a vision of beauty and charm have to do with burglars and burglary?

All at once he became acutely conscious of his dress or rather of his want of it, his coat and trousers drawn over his sleeping suit, his throat bare and his feet naked between the tops of his tennis shoes and the ends of his trousers.

He looked at her again and once more her beauty took him like a blow, scattering the thoughts he had been attempting to assemble.

"Well, I say . . ." he muttered.

"I think you had better go," she told him gravely.

"But the burglar," he protested, "the fellow must be hiding here . . . somewhere."

"There is no burglar here," she repeated. "There is only my father and myself."

From without a voice sounded.

"Dorine, what is the matter?"

"It is a man," she answered. "A strange man, he will not go away. He says there is a burglar here."

Hugh stood dr[illegible]ingly. He thought her voice the most ex[illegible]isite music he had ever heard, and yet [illegible]en she said "A strange man" he had th[illegible] impression she meant "a stray reptile," and when she said "he will not go away," he felt overwhelmed with shame and confusion. Nevertheless he stood his ground. He muttered something incoherent, he himself did not know what, and she did not seem to listen.

"Will you come and speak to him, father?" she called. "He will not go away," she added disapprovingly.

And the thought flamed suddenly like fire in Hugh's mind:—

"While I live, I will never go away from you."

Astonished himself at this idea which seemed as though it burned spontaneously in his mind, apart from any will of his, a little afraid, too, for he did not understand or know what it meant, Hugh stood there motionless. The girl had her back to him now, he admired the graceful slope of her shoulders, the firm round slender throat. Without sounded a step upon the stairs and there entered an old man, bent with age, but still beyond the average, with prominent features, a long, venerable grey beard, and big spectacles upon his high, aquiline nose. He was wearing a black skull cap of velvet and an ample dressing gown tied round his middle, and with big pockets in which his hands were thrust. His voice shook with age as he said querulously:—

"Now, Dorine, what's all this at this time of night? Young man, what do you want?"

"I am most sorry to intrude," said Hugh, and repeated his story and his description of himself.

The old man listened intently, interrupting once or twice with a senile cough, and when Hugh had finished he said:—

"Well, Mr. Strange, you seem to have had an exciting evening, but I do not quite understand why you think your burglar is here."

"You see I heard—" began Hugh.

"I thought you heard a door open," interrupted the old man. "Very likely you did, probably the door in the trellis work that leads on to the path by the side of the house round to the front. Then in the darkness you ran across the door of this room which I suppose I must have forgotten to lock to-night, and opened it and came in. Your burglar, I expect, is far enough away by now, thanking his lucky stars he has thrown you off so easily."

"Oh," said Hugh blankly.

The explanation seemed plausible and yet somehow he did not feel quite satisfied. Dorine apparently was taking no further interest in the matter or in him. She had the air of waiting patiently for his departure. The old man fell into a fit of coughing. Hugh felt quite sorry for him, and very brutal for having disturbed this poor girl and this old man so late at night, and then all at once he saw Dorine looking at her father with a certain air of faint surprise as though his fit of coughing vaguely puzzled her. And instantly the thought flashed into Hugh's mind:—

"This old man does it very well, but he is not so old as he makes out, not by a long way."

"I am as sure as I can be of anything," he said slowly, "that the man I was following took refuge here. I think he must be hiding here somewhere."

"Very well, very well, said the old man querulously. "Dorine, take Mr. Strange over the house and see if that will satisfy him."

"I confess I should be easier in my mind," said Hugh, bowing to the girl, "if I could make sure he had not concealed himself here."

He looked as he spoke straight at the old man, who was at once attacked by another furious fit of coughing. Dorine said to him uneasily:—

"You have caught cold, father."

"No, I haven't," he answered irritably, "take Mr. Strange round and see if you can satisfy him. The sooner we are back in bed the better."

Dorine moved towards the door and Hugh followed. She led him silently into the passage and then into the front room, switching on the electric lights as she did so. She did not speak, and he contented himself with a quick glance round. Nothing of special interest presented itself, the house seemed the ordinary suburban residence of people fairly comfortably off. A glance at the front door assured Hugh that it was well secured with bolt and lock, so that it could hardly have been opened and fastened again without a noise he must have heard.

"May I ask," he said, as she led the way up the stairs, "what servants you have?"

"None," she answered.

"Oh," he said, surprised, for he had a vague idea that only very poor people indeed could manage to exist without servants.

On the landing she paused:

"This is my room," she said, showing a door.

He bowed.

"And this is my father's," she continued, indicating another.

"May I go in?" he asked.

She opened the door for him and he entered. She watched with haughty disapproval as he looked round the room and then went to the windows which were carefully fastened. By the bed he paused. The sheets and blankets were disarranged, apparently they had been thrown back hastily. He said presently with an [illegible] air:

"May I ask if you both went to bed early?"

"Father always goes to bed early," she answered, "I have been sitting in my room, reading."

"Ah, indeed," Hugh murmured.

He had taken an opportunity to feel inside the bed and had found it quite cold. Certainly no one had slept there that night. As he followed her from the room he asked:—

"Is your father a sound sleeper, I wonder?"

"Yes," Dorine answered, "he does not like being disturbed."

Plainly she meant this as a rebuke. Hugh did not answer. The thought was hammering in his mind:—

"Does she know? does she know?"

"The spare room at the back is empty," she told him.

They went in, and he glanced round mechanically. He no longer took any interest in this strange search. The one thought clamouring in his mind was:—

"Does she know? Can she know?"

He said to her abruptly:

"Have you always lived with your father?"

"I was in a convent til a little time ago," she answered, and then looking at him, she added:—"Why do you want to know?"

He did not answer. They were standing on the landing facing each other. He was looking full at her, and more and more the strangeness and the wonder of her beauty troubled his soul, so that he felt as though a man might well lose himself, lose himself for ever in the depths of those great dark eyes of wonder and of sorrow.

"Why do you look at me so?" she said abruptly.

"I am sorry," he answered. "You are so beautiful," he added, the words as it were torn from him by a force he could not control.

She looked startled and afraid, and her dark cheeks flushed. For a moment she hesitated, then she turned quickly and fled into her own room, hurriedly closing and locking the door behind her.

For an instant Hugh stood motionless where she had left him. His heart beat so wildly he felt as though he were suffocating.

"What is the matter with me?" he asked himself, not without irritation.

Slowly he turned and went down the stairs and back to the room where they had left the old man.

"Well, sir, are you satisfied?" he asked as Hugh entered. "Where is Dorine?"

"She stayed upstairs," Hugh answered.

He sat down opposite the old man, who flashed at him a sudden quick, suspicious look. Hugh said:—

"I have quite satisfied myself that there is no one in the house except your daughter and myself and you."

"Well—and me?" the old man muttered.

"Excuse me," Hugh said, "do you always keep your hands in your pockets:

"Now you are being insolent," the old man said angrily.

"If I go too far," Hugh answered, "it is easy to call the police and give me in charge."

The old man did not answer but looked at him darkly, his lips parted to show his teeth in a grin of rage and menace.

"I do wonder if you would mind showing me your hands?" Hugh remarked.

The old man took them from his pockets. Round the left one was wrapped a blood-stained handkerchief.

"A dog bite is a nasty thing," said Hugh.

"Isn't it?" the other answered and before Hugh was aware struck him a sudden fierce blow on the side of the head that dashed him into unconsciousness.

(To be Continued on Sunday, 17th instant.)

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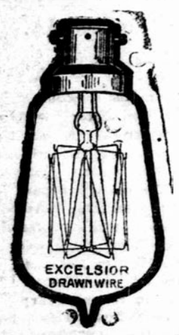

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"It was in consequence of the communication by Mr. Lansing to the French judicial authorities of documents of a convincing nature that the decision was taken to arrest M. Caillaux.

"A telegram from Mr. Lansing announced that an inquiry set on foot in the United States had disclosed facts of a very grave nature in connexion with the charge against M. Caillaux.

"Further telegrams which arrived on Sunday stated that the United States representative at Buenos Ayres had established the fact that a series of operations had been conducted by M. Caillaux in the Argentine Republic with the Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin, with Luxburg as intermediary, with a view to bringing about the conclusion of an early peace with Germany at all costs. It seems that M. Caillaux believed himself to be the man to achieve this result, but that a series of manoeuvres were necessary for the purpose, and it was of urgent importance that the German Press should be prevented from taking up a favourable line towards him. Luxburg telegraphed on this subject to the Wilhelmstrasse.

ARGENTINE-FRENCH ASTONISHED.

"These operations began at the time of M. Caillaux's voyage to the Argentine in 1915, when the proceedings of the ex-Premier were a source of astonishment and stupefaction to the French living there."

The "Matin" goes on to say that in the course of the examination of the contents of the Caillaux safe at Florence a document was found to which the judicial authorities attach importance. This was a detailed plan of what amounts to a veritable coup d'etat to be effected at the moment of M. Caillaux's coming to power. It comprised, to begin with, a list of the colleagues whom he intended to include in his Ministry, followed by a long list of the political officials whom it would be desirable to ruin or render harmless, and another list of those who should replace these personages.

DOCUMENTS OF A "MILITARY NATURE."

Besides this plan were found documents of a military nature, which seem to constitute formidable evidence against the ex-Premier.

The "Matin" adds that in the course of the examination of M. Caillaux by Captain Bouchardon, the examining magistrate, when the latter announced his intention of having the Florence safe searched, M. Caillaux lodged a protest, but Captain Bouchardon ignored it.

The "Echo de Paris" says the American documents will be published in the American Press, and adds that Luxburg is said to have telegraphed through Count Berchtold, the former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, that M. Caillaux was enchanted with the attentions he had received from the representatives of Germany in the Argentine. A member of the former Viviani Cabinet has declared that M. Caillaux's mission to the Argentine was entirely of a technical character in connexion with making some purchases.

AN ALLEGED COMPROMISING LETTER.

"Humanite" says that the report is current in the lobbies of the Chamber that the Government has in its hands a letter from M. Caillaux to Signor Cavallini saying: "The sum you offer me is not enough to have an effect on Parliament."

The "Petit Journal" says M. Caillaux was arrested on the strength of a document coming from America. At the beginning of the war M. Caillaux made a journey to the Argentine, which led to incidents similar to those of his visit to Italy. M. Caillaux at that time had conversations in the Argentine very much like those which he had in Italy. The Argentine newspapers took the matter up, and expressed the astonishment of Francophile circles at the relations which M. Caillaux had in Buenos Ayres. The examining magistrate sent for the documents, which decided the Reporter to effect the arrest.

A DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENT "TO GERMANY."

The "Petit Journal" says that in M. Caillaux's case, as in that of Bolo, there was a diplomatic document sent to the German Government, and adds that when M. Caillaux went to the Argentine the notorious Count Luxburg was there.

The "Petit Republique" says the decision to arrest M. Caillaux was come to after the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Lansing, communicating the translation of cipher telegrams which had passed between Count Luxburg and Count Bernstorff. The telegrams are said to have related to conversations of M. Caillaux and his conduct during the time when he was in charge of the mission which the French Government entrusted to him in South America at the end of 1915.

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ALBANIA'S WAR AIMS.

ESSAD PASHA'S MESSAGES.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes the following messages, which have been addressed to Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson by Essad Pasha, President of the Government of Albania, who was in Paris, and has just started for Salonika:

To the Prime Minister, Downing-street, London.

Your admirable statement of the war aims of the Entente Powers has elicited the gratitude of all the lesser nationalities, and in especial of the Albanians, in whose name I venture to congratulate you, and to tender, through you, our heartfelt thanks to the British people, which has never grudged its help to downtrodden nationalities. If your masterly exposé contains no express mention of restitution to Albania of the autonomy accorded to her in 1913, the reason is manifestly because that is a direct corollary of the equitable principles you lay down. For Albania is one of the lesser nationalities, whose rights the Entente is fighting to safeguard; she is also their faithful and devoted Ally, having sided with them from the very outset of the struggle. These qualifications amply warrant her faith in the future, and her serene confidence in the efficacy of their help, for which she now thanks in advance Great Britain and her noble Allies.

ESSAD PASHA.

To President Wilson, White House, Washington.

None of the peoples which your powerful speech has just encouraged and strengthened will be able to appreciate its consoling contents more profoundly than the Albanians. I desire, therefore, to express in their name our congratulations, and to send through you to the great Republic which you represent the cordial thanks of the oldest of the peoples of Europe. If amongst the restitutions and reparations which you promise to the small, oppressed and invaded nations, those which will fall to Albania are not mentioned, it is no doubt because you consider them to be inseparably bound up with the new international order which you predict. Ever since the beginning of this war Albania has bound her fate to that of the democratic nations, and since then her soldiers have been fighting bravely in the Allied ranks. Their exploits have brought them the hatred of the enemy, who has invaded and occupied their country. Her position as a small people and a faithful Ally gives Albania a double right to the assistance of the great Republic and its powerful Allies. I am also convinced that one of the first fruits of the victory which will permit them to apply the equitable and fruitful principles which you have just proclaimed will be the re-establishment of the autonomy of Albania, as it was given to her in 1913. I beg, Mr. President, that you will accept in advance the cordial gratitude of the most ancient people in Europe.

ESSAD PASHA.

DACOITY AT SERAMPORE.

GANG OF PESHAWARI PATHANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The report of a serious dacoity reached here from Serampore. It appears that on the night of Friday last about two dozen dacoits raided the house of Dr. Panchanan Bhattacharji, a medical practitioner of the village Champdani. It is stated that the dacoits entered the house by scaling the compound wall and breaking open a door. They forced an entrance into the room of the doctor, they assaulted the doctor and took away cash and ornaments worth Rs. 3,000. As the dacoits came out the villagers attacked them. There was a fight in which five villagers were wounded. The dacoits, who appeared to be Peshawari Pathans, then escaped.

CASUALTY LIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Actg.-Flight-Commndr. Miles J G Day, R.N.
Flight-Lt. Geoffrey Moore, R.N.
Observe-Lt. Cecil O Palmer, R.N.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Lt. Hubert C Lomon, R.N.
Probatury Flight-Officer Edward P McIndoe, R.N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING FEARED KILLED NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Lt. Mathew Daillie, Res.
Sub-Lt. John W Bolam, Res.
Engr.-Lt. Frederick D Rowley, Res.

DIED.

Lt. John Ker, Res.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Actg. Flight-Commdr. Paul D Robertson, R.N.
Flight-Sub-Lt. John H Hardman, R.N.
Probtnry Flight-Officer Geoffrey C Crowley, R.N.
Flight-Officer Albert W G Crosby, R.N.
Probatury Flight-Officer Henry J Dyer, R.N.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—MISSING.

Flight-Commndr Guy W. Prince, R.N. should read Price.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 615, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I. A. R. O.:—Lieut. F. H. Robertson.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Indian Army:—Lieut. K. H. Bhat.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED, DIED OF DISEASE.

R. H. A.:—2nd-Lieut. E. G. Kentish.

DELHI, March 9.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 616, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

General List:—Lieut. F. R. Cook.

WOUNDED.

Indian Army:—Lieut. Allan David Wilson.

DELHI, Mar. 12.

Following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 617 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed.

Captain C. A. Parker, R.F.A.
Lieut. C. S. Lynden-Bell, I.A.,

Died of disease.

Captain F. S. N. Young, Army Service Corps.

FUTURE OF AALAND ISLANDS.

PROTECTION OF SWEDISH INTERESTS.

SEQUEL TO FINNISH INDEPENDENCE.

The political independence of Finland, as proclaimed by the Finnish Government, and its bearing on the vexed question of the Aaland Islands, which successive Swedish Ministers, with the support of all parties in the Riksdag, have declared to be of vital importance to Sweden, continue to occupy the public mind and are daily discussed in the Press, wrote "The Times" Stockholm correspondent in mail week.

As the King assured the deputations sent by the Finnish Government to announce the declaration of independence, Sweden is animated by the warmest sympathy for an independent Finland and the liveliest desires are entertained for its official recognition, but the King at the same time reminded the deputation that an understanding on the subject must first be arrived at between Finland and Russia, and he trusted that this would promptly be reached, as the Russian Government had by repeated declarations agreed to the principle on which it was based.

FINNISH INDEPENDENCE.

The establishment of a free Republic in Finland would go far to allay the uneasiness felt in Sweden on the subject of the fortification of the Aaland Islands. That uneasiness had well-nigh disappeared with the fall of Tsarism. Finland was promised her freedom, and was preparing to assert it. Military pressure through Finland in the event of Russian aggression was no longer to be feared. But these latent apprehensions were revived by the altered conditions in the Baltic and Germany's threatened supremacy on its shores, and by the unsettled state of things in Russia, where German influences were daily gaining ground. Finland herself was dominated by certain anarchical elements of her own in league with a disbanded and unruly soldiery swarming throughout the country and setting law and order at defiance. Finland, however, pulled herself together and took the law into her own hands. She proclaimed her complete independence and demanded the recall of the Russian troops, which she is in a fair way of obtaining by financing their retirement.

The independence of Finland would thus, so far as Sweden is concerned, settle the Aaland question *ipso facto* were she in a position to defend the islands against all comers, to prevent them from being used by a hostile naval Power as a base for dominating the Baltic and bottling up the Gulf of Bothnia, cutting Sweden off from all communication by sea with her northern provinces. Certain doubts in this respect are unavoidable. The question has therefore been raised, both in the Swedish and Finnish Press, of the retrocession of the Aaland Islands to Sweden. The matter was brought to the front by the action of the inhabitants of the islands, who, on the ground of the right to decide their own destiny, assembled in their parishes and voted for union with Sweden. They number about 25,000 souls, and are all of Swedish origin. They maintain that their commercial interests are connected with the Swedish coast, along which they lie, much more than with the more distant one of Finland opposite.

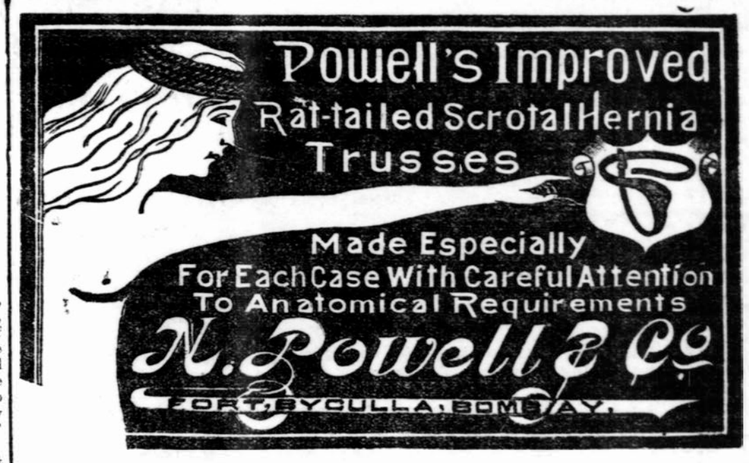
From the Swedish point of view it is declared that annexation to Sweden would be the most practical solution as offering the surest guarantee that the islands would not be fortified or used as a hostile base, a perpetual threat against her frontier. And it would give satisfaction to a prosperous little Swedish-speaking community, whose right to shape their own ends neither Russia nor Finland could well deny, they having proclaimed the validity of the principle and themselves acted upon it.

DIVIDED OPINION.

At the same time the Swedish Press in discussing the matter has shown the sincerest desire not to offend the national feeling in Russia and Finland. In Russia no official opinion has been expressed in regard to it as yet, beyond the enunciation of the principle in the abstract. In Finland it has been amply discussed, and opinion seems somewhat divided on the subject. The Swedish-speaking party deprecate the loss to their numbers which the severance of the Swedish population of the islands would entail. The Finnish-speaking element, on the contrary, look more favourably on the project. The loss of their opponents would be their gain. In both camps, however, there are those who look upon the cession as a simple act of justice to the will of the people of the islands, besides being a judicious political move demanded by the necessities of the situation and by Sweden's claim to safeguard her frontiers.

In a letter addressed to the Swedish Press, under the significant heading: "Finland Free—Aaland Swedish," a prominent Finnish journalist and member of the Diet, Herr Julius Sundblom, argues that the cession of the Aaland Islands to Sweden is a natural corollary of Finland's independence, equally based on the will of the people. Another political writer suggests as a compromise the exchange of the islands for certain Swedish tracts of land above Tornea, in Norrland, where the inhabitants are Finns by language and race.

In commenting on these communications the Swedish Press is careful to explain that Sweden is in no way bent on driving a bargain or exercising pressure by making of the retrocession of the islands a condition of her recognition of the independence of Finland. That recognition she will be among the first to declare so soon as circumstances permit. To this she is bound by all the traditions of the past, by her feelings of sympathy and her desire for the welfare of a people of her own flesh and blood, who, in former centuries, had their full share in her history.



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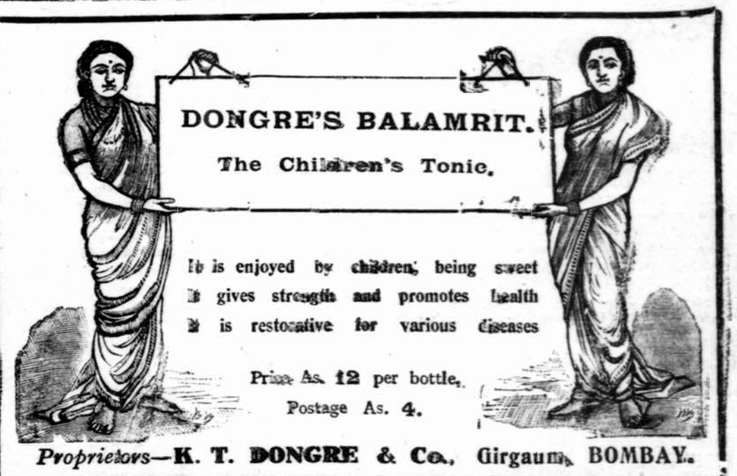
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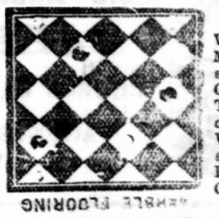

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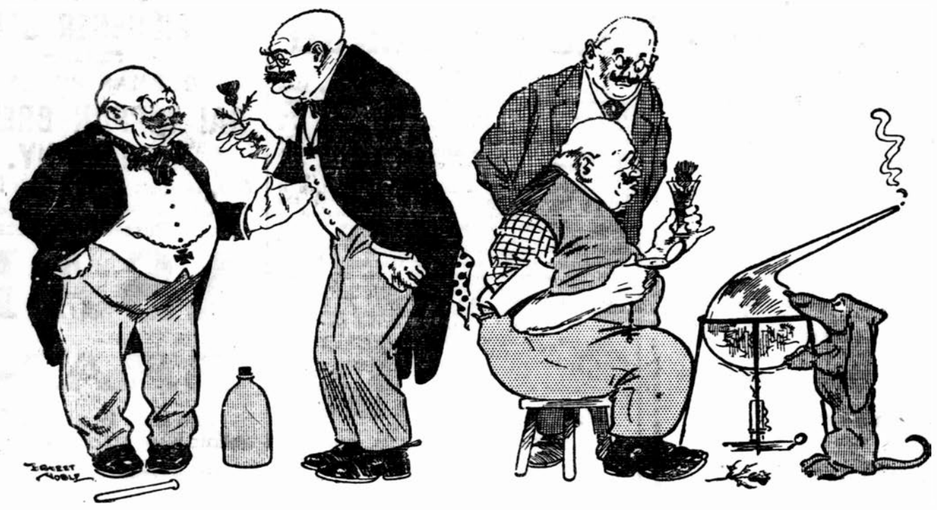

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This reminds us of the story of the dying Tyre Manufacturer, who remarked to his sons: "If things git troublesome, if raw material peters out, jest yew recollect that you kin make cycle tyres of any durned thing—*even rubber.*"

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